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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3990

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the
4 development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (here-
5 inafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make
6 investigations of projects for the conservation, development,
7 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report
8 thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to
9 time, to the President and the Congress.

1 SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report
2 to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof
3 for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or
4 to such representative as may be named by him, and to the
5 heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The
6 written views and recommendations of the aforementioned
7 officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety
8 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The
9 Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such
10 comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate,
11 his report, together with copies of the views and recom-
12 mendations received from the aforementioned officials. The
13 letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed
14 as a House or Senate document.

15 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
16 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
17 of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

By Mr. BARTLETT

FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 3, 1955
For actions of March 2, 1955
84th-1st, No. 38

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HOUSE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal Sec. 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which makes ACP payments contingent upon compliance with acreage allotments on basic crops (pp. 1967-9, 1974-9).
2. RICE. Both Houses received from this Department a report on the study of various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to rice, pursuant to section 315, Public Law 690, 83rd Congress; to H. Agriculture and S. Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 1935-6, 1986).
3. HOUSING LOANS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 42, to increase by \$1.5 billion the mortgage insurance authority of the Federal Housing Administration (pp. 1966, 1969-74). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Patman inserted excerpts from his weekly letters during January and February, including views on price supports and help for the family-size farm (pp. 1980-3).

5. WATER RESOURCES. The Subcommittee on Territories approved for reporting with amendments to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (p. D156).
6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from the Federal Civil Defense Administration a proposed bill "to amend further the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes;" to Government Operations Committee (pp. 1986-7).
7. STATEHOOD. Received memorials from the Mass. Legislature urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (p. 1988).
8. FOREIGN TRADE; COTTON. The Legislative Reporting Staff has available for lending purposes copies of a committee print issued by the International Operations Subcommittee, House Government Operations Committee, "Report on Procurement of American Cotton by Spain."
9. TRANSPORTATION. H. Rept. 80 (see Digest No. 36), by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, makes the following recommendations in connection with administration of the Cargo Preference Act:
 - "1. Government agencies should discontinue the practice of permitting representatives of foreign governments to arrange for shipments of that cargo which is subject to the limitations of the Cargo Preference Act.
 - "2. The General Services Administration should immediately assume the responsibility placed upon it by law and centralize in one agency the function of transportation and traffic management. (See sec. 201 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.)
 - "3. Procedures should be established under which each of the executive agencies administering export or import programs shall exchange information and so plan their activities in the transportation field as to effect a more economical operation and a more effective administration of the Cargo Preference Act.
 - "4. The Maritime Administrator should undertake to publish rates for the guidance of the agency arranging cargo shipments in determining from time to time whether United States-flag ships are available at fair and reasonable rates for United States-flag commercial vessels.
 - "5. Liner services should be utilized to the extent practicable.
 - "6. Consideration should be given to the execution of consecutive charters and other similar arrangements designed to secure lower transportation rates for Government shipments.
 - "7. The Maritime Administration should exercise general surveillance over the administration and operation of the Cargo Preference Act and report to the Congress periodically with respect thereto.
 - "8. The Secretary of State should take all action necessary and appropriate to maintain the national policy of the United States as reflected in the Cargo Preference Act in our relations with foreign nations."

SENATE

10. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; FARM CREDIT; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1051, to authorize increased CLA registration and renewal of certificates fees (S. Rept. 39); S. 941, to

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 35 public bills, H. R. 4552-4586; 26 private bills, H. R. 4587-4612; and 9 resolutions, H. J. Res. 237-241, H. Con. Res. 91, and H. Res. 163-165, were introduced.

Pages 1969, 1987-1988

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

Disposition of executive papers (H. Rept. 84); and H. R. 249, relating to the regulation of nets in Alaska waters, amended (H. Rept. 85).

Page 1937

Congressional Retirement: Adopted H. Res. 163, providing for employment of a retirement expert in the Disbursing Office of the House of Representatives.

Page 1969

FHA Mortgage Insurance: Passed by a voice vote S. J. Res. 42, providing \$1.5 billion increase in FHA mortgage insurance authorization, in lieu of H. J. Res. 202, a similar resolution. This action clears the legislation for the President. H. Res. 160, the rule for the consideration of the resolution, was adopted earlier.

Pages 1966, 1969-1974

Agriculture: By a voice vote, the House passed H. R. 1573, to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, effective with respect to 1955 and subsequent crops, relating to restrictions on agricultural conservation payments. H. Res. 161, providing for the consideration of the bill, had been adopted previously.

Pages 1967-1969, 1974-1979

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 2:09 p. m. until Thursday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

Committee Meetings

PRICE SUPPORTS

Committee on Agriculture: Resumed hearings on H. R. 12, and similar bills, to reestablish 90 percent of parity price supports for basic commodities. Officials of the Department of Agriculture testified at the session, speaking in opposition to the proposal. They were also interrogated relative to the dairy situation and were requested to furnish recommendations on this topic which the Department has not as yet proposed. Today's witnesses were True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture; R. P. Beach, Assistant Deputy Administrator and Budget Officer, Commodity Stabilization Service; and Walter C. Berger, Associate Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Chairman Cooley announced that hearings are scheduled to be concluded Friday morning, when Carl Wilken, economic adviser, will testify. He added that Members of Congress who desire to testify on the subject may also be heard.

RESERVE FORCES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 1 continued public hearings on H. R. 2967, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces. Testimony was received today from the following witnesses—Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion; Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, chairman of board of directors, American Chemical Society; Paul E. Weaver, Indiana Council of Churches; Rev. Robert E. Vandeu-sen, board of social missions of the United Lutheran Church of America; Max M. Kleinbaum, vice chairman, Jewish Peace Fellowship; and representatives from Wayne County Informal Citizens Group, Universalist Service Committee, United Christian Youth Movement, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Hearings will be continued tomorrow morning.

MILITARY PAY INCREASE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 2, in executive session, continued executive marking up H. R. 2607, to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pay and allowances. Will continue on same subject tomorrow morning.

INVESTIGATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Special Investigations in executive session today discussed agenda and approved sundry reports.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Committee on Banking and Currency: Officials of the Independent Bankers Association testified again today in support of H. R. 2674, to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Witnesses heard were D. Emmert Brumbaugh, director, and W. L. Gregory, chairman of its legislative committee. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Committee on the District of Columbia: The Davis subcommittee resumed consideration of H. R. 3753, to set aside the action of the D. C. Commissioners on August 30, 1954, rescinding their exception of the Fire Fighting Division of the Fire Department pertaining to non-discrimination. D. C. Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton discussed the bill and was interrogated by the subcommittee regarding the program of integration throughout the Department. Other officers and members of the Department also presented testimony. Adjourned subject to call of Chair.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Education and Labor: Considered, in executive session, H. R. 3253, to amend section 6 of

Public Law 874 (81st Cong.) so as to provide for the continued operation of certain schools on Marine Corps installations. Announced appointment of a subcommittee to study possible prevention of proposed transfer of the on-base school students at Quantico, Va., to a Washington high school by the board of education. This group will be composed of Representatives Barden (chairman), Bailey, Metcalf, Holt, and Frelinghuysen.

In open session Representatives Bailey and Kearns, authors of H. R. 14 and 15, respectively, discussed their bills which would authorize Federal payments to the States to assist in constructing schools. They are scheduled to continue their testimony tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met in open session to further consider the draft Foreign Service bill, and heard the following witnesses—Loy Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, and George F. Wilson, Assistant Controller of Personnel, Department of State. These witnesses are scheduled to resume testimony tomorrow morning.

FAR EAST-PACIFIC

Committee on Foreign Affairs: The Subcommittee on Far East and Pacific met for executive discussion with Maj. Gen. William A. Worton, U. S. Marine Corps (retired). Will meet tomorrow afternoon with representatives of the State Department.

DONABLE PROPERTY

Committee on Government Operations: The Special Subcommittee on Donable Property held further executive consideration of H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Recessed on the subject until Friday afternoon.

FEDERAL CATALOGING

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Military Operations began hearings on identification and conversion phases of the Federal Catalog Program. Representatives of the Department of Defense and Department of the Army testified at today's session. Recessed until tomorrow morning when departmental officials are scheduled to continue testimony.

ALASKA

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Territories approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee—H. R. 3990, amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; H. R. 3338, amended, to extend Alaska Railroad leases to 55 years instead of 20 years; and H. R.

4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. Testifying in favor of H. R. 3990 were Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary; R. W. Jennings, regional director, region 5, Bureau of Reclamation; and P. H. Whitmer, Solicitor's Office, Department of Interior. Speaking in support of H. R. 3338 was George Milner, Alaska assistant, Office of Territories, Department of Interior; and on H. R. 4046 was Jackson Price, Chief of the Lands Division, National Park Service.

Ralph C. Bedell, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, was introduced to the subcommittee during today's session.

HEALTH

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, today discussed the President's special health message to Congress, delivered on January 31. In developing the various proposals which comprise the health program, Secretary Hobby presented the highlights of H. R. 3458 and 3720, identical omnibus measures which group together some of the principal proposals of the President's message. A detailed description of the titles of these bills, however, was not furnished. Roswell Perkins, Assistant Secretary of HEW, also appeared. Several charts, used to illustrate the development of the proposed health program, were explained by Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, Public Health Service. Other PHS officials at this session were Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs; and Dr. John W. Cronin, Chief, Division of Hospital Facilities.

It was announced today that public hearings would be conducted March 8, 9, and 10 on title VI of H. R. 3458 and on H. J. Res. 230, relating to mental health.

COURT ORGANIZATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 5 began hearings on court organization bills and heard the following authors of pending measures on the subject—Representatives Deane (H. R. 3559); Hoeven (H. R. 2977); Phillips (H. R. 287); Colmer (H. R. 1778); Williams of Mississippi (H. R. 1858); Hillings (H. R. 671); Hope (H. R. 111); Shelley (H. R. 2996); Avery (H. R. 111); and Wilson of California (H. R. 498). Testimony on H. R. 3559 was also received from Judge Walter F. Bruchhauser, U. S. District Court, Eastern District of New York; and Judge Vincent L. Leibell, U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York. A statement for the record was submitted by Representative Utt, author of H. R. 493. Subcommittee adjourned until tomorrow morning when it will resume on the subject.

IMMIGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 1 in executive session ordered favorably reported to the full committee 19 private immigration bills of the House,

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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84th-1st, No. 42

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported 90% price supports bill, with amendments to establish two-price wheat plan, provide 80-90% dairy price supports, extend brucellosis and school-lunch program. House committee reported CCC fungible goods claims bill. Sen. Ellender introduced bills to continue livestock loan program and to dispose of LU lands. Senate committee reported cotton allotment increase bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported, by a vote 23 to 12, H. R. 12, to reestablish 90% price supports for basic commodities. The "Daily Digest" states that amendments were adopted which would make a part of the reported bill the provisions of H. R. 2598, as amended, to establish a two-price plan for wheat; provide for 80-90% price supports on dairy products, extend the brucellosis program, and extend the school-lunch program with appropriations therefor of \$75 million instead of \$50 million (p. D176).
2. CCC CLAIMS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (H. Rept. 154)(p. 2141).
3. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4046, a bill to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (H. Rept. 155)(p. 2141).

4. ALASKA WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee passed over, without prejudice, H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (p. D177).
5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee appointed a subcommittee (Rep. Dowdy, chrmn.) on H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D177).
6. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AND REPORTS. Rep. Patman urged improvement in the typography of committee reports and that the Congressional Record be printed in a more readable form, stated that "A suggestion that Congress should furnish every person receiving the Congressional Record with a reader's magnifying glass in order to protect his eyes would not be unreasonable," and inserted correspondence and statements on this subject (pp. 2127-8).
7. FORESTRY. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial relative to timberland in the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests in Ariz. (p. 2144).
8. LANDS; MISSOURI BASIN. Received a S. Dak. Legislature memorial relative to the land-acquisition program in the Missouri River Basin (p. 2144).
9. PERSONNEL. Received a Little Rock, Ark., Corps of Engineers petition urging approval of a 10% pay increase for Federal employees (p. 2144).
10. ADJOURNED ~~until~~ Thurs., Mar. 10 (p. 2141).

SENATE

11. COMMODITY EXCHANGE FEES; SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 1051, to amend Sec. 8A (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize increased fees and charges for CEA registrations and renewals thereof and for copies of registration certificates (p. 2106);
S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides for a
12. revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2105); and S. 941, to amend Sec. 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. 2086).
12. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotments of approximately 258,000 acres (S. Rept. 47)(p. 2073).
13. FOREST LANDS; MINERALS. At the request of Sen. Ellender, S. 687, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to protect timber and other surface values in national forests from invalid mining claims, was transferred from the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2079).
Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial favoring U. S. purchase of timberland in the Coconino and Sitgreaves national forests, Ariz., from the Aztec Land & Cattle Company (p. 2069).

meet in executive session tomorrow morning to mark up the bill.

AIR RADIO NAVIGATION

Committee on Government Operations: The Subcommittee on Military Operations held hearing to inquire into research, development, and procurement of air radio navigational systems. Officials of the Department of Defense who testified today were Dr. Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development; Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of Navy (Material); and Trevor Gardner, Assistant Secretary of Armed Forces (Research and Development).

PUBLIC LANDS—ALASKA—INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 3123, amended, to repeal the provision of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1935, which requires recoupment of certain public funds spent for school construction;

H. R. 3338, amended, to extend Alaska Railroad leases to 55 years instead of 20 years;

H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument; and

H. R. 4367, to provide for the distribution of funds belonging to the members of the Creek Nation of Indians.

Also passed over, without prejudice, H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

IRRIGATION—RECLAMATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Aspinall subcommittee considered amendments, in executive session, to H. R. 104, 384, 3817, to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. Made no announcement and recessed until tomorrow morning when it will begin hearings on upper Colorado River storage projects.

MENTAL HEALTH

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Subcommittee on Health and Science began public hearings on H. R. 3458 and H. J. Res. 230, relating to mental health. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, testified on the subject. Accompanying Secretary Hobby were Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, U. S. Surgeon General; Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; and Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. Recessed on the topic until tomorrow morning.

ARMED FORCES—IMMIGRATION—CLAIMS

Committee on the Judiciary: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 3560, to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

H. R. 3885, amended, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts;

H. J. Res. 184, providing for the recognition of May 1, 1955, as Loyalty Day;

H. J. Res. 211, amended, along with 24 other private immigration bills; and

Seventy-nine private claims bills.

Also tabled 13 private immigration bills, and adopted rules and procedure in connection with private claims bills.

Robert C. Watson, Commissioner of Patents, addressed the committee today.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Resumed discussions with officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior) relative to the functions, activities, and proposed future program of the agency. Meeting with the committee were Albert M. Day, Assistant to Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; Dr. Lionel A. Walford, Chief, Branch of Fishery Biology; and Andrew W. Anderson, Chief, Branch of Commercial Fisheries. Recessed for further hearings tomorrow.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 4644, to increase the rates of basic salaries of post-office officials, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, and to eliminate certain salary inequities. This is a committee bill, drawn up following the hearings on H. R. 2987. It contains the agreements of the committee, arrived at in recommending legislation on Friday, March 4 (see DIGEST, page D167, of that date).

Adjourned until next Tuesday morning, March 15, when it will consider Federal employees' salary and classification bills. Chairman Young and other officials of the Civil Service Commission are scheduled to testify.

MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE—UNIFORMS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Appointed a subcommittee (Representative Rhodes of Pennsylvania, chairman) on H. R. 4659, to correct inequities in pay schedules of dispatchers in the post-office motor-vehicle service; and a subcommittee (Representative Dowdy, chairman) on H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date. Hearings are scheduled on these measures next Thursday morning, March 10.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules: Ordered reported to the House H. Res. 22, amended, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct certain studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; and H. Res. 151, to amend the House rules to provide for a code of fair procedure for House committees;

Also considered, but took no action on, H. Res. 139 and H. Res. 154, authorizing jurisdictional investigations by Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Education and Labor, respectively.

Rejected the proposal to permit radio broadcasting or telecasting of House committee hearings.

VETERANS' HOUSING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: The Subcommittee on Housing met today with Ralph H. Stone, Deputy Administrator for Veterans' Benefits; and Thomas Sweeney, VA loan guaranty officer, to discuss the loan program of the Veterans' Administration.

SMALL BUSINESS

Select Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee No. 2 (on Government Procurement, Disposal, and Loan Activities) resumed hearings today in connection

with its investigation of the activities and operations of the Small Business Administration. Witnesses heard were Representative Westland, of Washington; George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business; and Frank Brainard, Jr., of the Brainard Industries, Inc., Lindenhurst, N. Y. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

Joint Committee Meetings

NOMINATION—AEC

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: The Senate members of the committee, in executive session, unanimously approved for reporting to the Senate the nomination of John von Neumann to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Prior to this action, open hearings were held on this nomination, with the nominee testifying on his own behalf.

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: The committee continued its executive consideration of materials to be included in its report on the President's economic report.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 9

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Agricultural Exports, 10 a. m., 321 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, on beekeeping research item, and to hear outside witnesses on national feed storage facilities, 10:30 a. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Officer Grade Limitation, executive, on study of Army, Navy, and Air Force with respect to flag- and general-officer limitations, 11 a. m.; Civil Defense Subcommittee, to hear Mayor Frank P. Zeidler, of Milwaukee, and Mayor Jos. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, on the civil defense program, 2 p. m., both in 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on stock market study, 10 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building; Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization, on S. 691, to permit the disposal of rubber-producing facility at Baytown, Tex., and on report of the Rubber-Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, on H. R. 1, trade agreements extension, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Reorganization, on S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security, 10 a. m., 337 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on nomination of Clarence G. Morse, of California, to be member of Federal Maritime Board, followed by executive on nomination of George C. McConnaughey, of Ohio, to be member of FCC, and on other committee business, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, executive, on nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building; Internal Security Subcom-

mittee, to hear witnesses with regard to the questioning of Harvey Matusow, 2 p. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Armed Services, to vote on H. R. 4393, to provide for the construction of a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier, and to construct, acquire, or convert certain other modern naval vessels, 10 a. m., 313 Old House Office Building.

Special Investigating Subcommittee, executive session, 9 a. m., 304 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on H. R. 2674, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, 10:30 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, to hear Members of Congress on school-construction legislation, 10 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to mark up legislation to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, executive, 10:30 a. m., G-3, Capitol.

Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations in executive session to hear Stanley Woodward, former Ambassador to Canada, 2:30 p. m., G-3, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, Molloyhan subcommittee hearings on reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 10 a. m., 1537 New House Office Building.

Committee on House Administration, executive meeting of full committee, 10:30 a. m., G-53, Capitol.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation on upper Colorado River storage projects, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Health and Science to conduct public hearing on title VI of H. R. 3458, and H. J. Res. 230, relating to mental health, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 2, executive, on private claims, 10 a. m., 327 Old House Office Building.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 30, 1955
For actions of March 29, 1955
84th-1st, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Include onions under CEA; protect fungible goods purchasers from CCC claims. House committee reported bill to permit use of private stocks in exports under Public Law 480. Senate committee ordered reported Colo. reclamation project bill.

HOUSE

Committee

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture/Committee reported without amendment S. 752, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83rd Cong.), so as to eliminate the requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks (H. Rept. 309) (p. 3335).
2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; CCC CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (pp. 3307-8); and H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 3307, 3310-1).
Rep. O'Hara, Ill., inserted a Chicago Potato Jobbers Association letter favoring a study "into the general question of a futures market in perishables with the thought of the possible enactment of further legislation covering the subject" (p. 3308).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "refused to grant a rule waiving points of order against H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956" (p. D263).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate the 1st day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day (p. 3307).
5. FEES AND CHARGES. Received an American Bar Association resolution "urging the repeal of title V, entitled 'Fees and Charges' of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act" (p. 3336).

5. TREATIES. Received a Knights of Columbus (Long Island, N. Y.) petition expressing support of the Bricker amend^{ment} to limit the President's treaty-making powers (p. 3336).
7. MONOPOLIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 3659, to increase the maximum fine which may be imposed upon conviction for each count of an indictment in a criminal suit for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000 (pp. 3320-30), after rejecting amendments by Rep. Patman to increase further the maximum fine in the case of violations by corporations (pp. 3327-9).
8. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate water resources projects in Alaska (p. D262).
9. RUBBER. Rep. Philbin claimed that the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission violated Public Law 205, 83rd Cong., when it accepted a lump-sum proposal from one company for certain facilities instead of a proposal enumerating the amount proposed to be paid for each facility to be purchased (pp. 3330-1).
10. RECESS. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 103, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday, Apr. 4, they stand adjourned until Wed., Apr. 13 (p. 3334).

SENATE

11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colo. River reclamation project (p. D260).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. PRICE SUPPORTS; FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Burdick inserted his letter explaining why he supported "full parity" and the family-type farmer" (pp. A2218-9).
13. TRADE AGREEMENTS; TARIFFS. Rep. Lane inserted Prof. Seymour E. Harris' (Harvard Univ.) letter suggesting safeguards to H. R. 1 (the trade agreements bill) which would protect industries which experience much unemployment against tariff reductions (p. A2223).
14. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Klein inserted Geo. Meany's, pres., AFL, statement discussing and criticizing the President's economic report and stating that "timidity rather than bold leadership is the outstanding characteristic of the report" (pp. A2199-201).
15. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Rep. Multer inserted a Nat'l Foreign Council Trade letter criticizing certain statements made by the Hoover Commission in their report on lending agencies and requesting "that appropriate steps be taken to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by this report . . ." (pp. A2208-9).
16. TEXTILES; IMPORTS. Rep. Lane inserted a Textile Workers Union of America statement discussing problems confronting the textile industry due to loss of export markets and displacement by imports (pp. A2202-10).

personnel or certain civilian employees of the United States.

Coast Guard claims: H. R. 3661, relating to settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard.

Nurses: H. R. 4051, providing for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses.

Sent to the Senate, amended:

Alaska Railroad leases: H. R. 3338, to extend Alaska Railroad leases to 55 years instead of 20 years.

Coast Guard contracts: H. R. 3885, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts.

Passed over without prejudice:

Military relief: H. R. 3560, to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Military damage claims: H. R. 3561, settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries.

Antitrust: H. R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Military personnel claims: H. R. 3996, to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945.

Pages 3306-3311

Private Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Private Calendar:

Cleared for the President: S. 465 (in lieu of H. R. 1672).

Concluded legislative action on H. Res. 93.

Sent to the Senate without amendment: H. R. 872, 876, 886, 888, 890, 907, 911, 913, 921, 923, 924, 958, 970, 971, 976, 984, 1008, 1009, 1012, 1044, 1069, 1146, 1163, 1166, 1196, 1220, 1346, 1360, 1496, 1643, 1656, 1660, 1679, 2361, 2731, 2762, 2764, 3738, 4043, and 4549.

Sent to the Senate, amended: H. R. 891, 957, 1045, 1062, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1108, 1165, 1203, 1351, 1501, 1502, 1691, 2087, 2261, 2276, 2346, 2747, 2954, 3020, 3526, and 4642.

Passed over without prejudice: H. R. 1111, 1206, 1393, 1747, and 2068.

Recommitted: H. R. 1961.

Pages 3311-3320

Private Bill: S. 632, a private bill, was passed without amendment and cleared for Presidential action.

Page 3320

Antitrust: Rejected a recommittal motion and passed by a voice vote H. R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act. The bill increases the penalty for violation of the Antitrust Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000. Rejected several amendments that sought to further increase the penalty. H. Res. 180, the rule for the consideration of the bill, was previously adopted.

Pages 3320-3330

Easter Recess: Adopted H. Con. Res. 103, providing that when the two Houses of Congress adjourn on Mon-

day, April 4, they stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 13, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Page 3334

Bills Referred: 49 Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 3335

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 3 p. m. until Wednesday, March 30, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H. R. 5240, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1956, receive Prime Minister Scelba of Italy, and act on conference report on H. R. 4259, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates.

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURAL STOCK REPLACEMENTS

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered reported favorably to the House, H. R. 752, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act so as to eliminate the requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

MILITARY-NAVAL REAL ESTATE

Committee on Armed Services: Approved the following disposals of Navy projects today—No. 31, naval air station, Arcata, Calif.; No. 34, outlying fields to naval air station, Pensacola, Fla.; No. 36, outlying fields to naval air station, Dallas, Tex.; No. 38, naval storehouse, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; No. 41, Dutch Island, Newport, R. I.; No. 42, Smartt Field, outlying to naval air station, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 43, Plymouth Field, outlying to naval air station, Squantum, Mass.; No. 45, Misham Point Military Reservation, Dartmouth, Mass.; and No. 49, outlying fields to naval air station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Also approved Navy construction project No. 8, in the eastern Mediterranean; and the remaining portions of Army project No. 124, NIKE sites in Boston, Mass.; and Army project No. 129, a lease in Columbus, Ohio.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Education and Labor: Resumed public hearings in connection with its study of proposed Federal assistance to States for school construction. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare testified today along with Samuel M. Brownell, Commissioner of the Office of Education (HEW). The witnesses presented, by testimony and chart explanation, an analysis of the objectives contained in the administration's program in this field. The departmental officials were accompanied by assistants and staff members. Recessed until tomorrow when the same witnesses are scheduled to resume.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met in an executive session, following which public hearings were resumed for further consideration of the draft bill to amend the

International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. The following testified—Representative Multer, of New York; Walworth Barbour, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; and Henry J. Clay, U. S. Commissioner, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Recessed until tomorrow morning when Government and public witnesses are scheduled to testify.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTIONS

Committee on House Administration: Ordered the following resolutions reported to the House—

H. Res. 98, to provide appropriation of \$125,000 for study by Committee on the Judiciary; and

H. Res. 195, providing two additional messengers for the House Post Office.

Also agreed to request that the House accept the amendments of the Senate to H. Con. Res. 85, increasing from 300,000 to 305,250 additional copies of a House pamphlet, entitled "Our American Government, What Is It? How Does It Function?"

ARIZONA LANDS—ALASKA POWER

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 1602, land conveyance authority by the town of Tempe, Ariz., to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District; and

H. R. 3990, amended, authorizing Federal investigation of water resources projects in Alaska.

Recessed until tomorrow morning when Secretary of Interior McKay will discuss power directive Budget Circular No. A-47.

MINES AND MINING

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Rogers (Texas) subcommittee met with officials of the Office of Minerals Mobilization for a discussion of purposes and objectives of this newly established agency. Meeting with the group were Felix E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, Department of the Interior; and William S. Floyd, Assistant Director, Office of Defense Mobilization for Materials. Both departmental representatives were accompanied by assistants and staff members. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

NATURAL GAS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Resumed public hearings on H. R. 4560 and 4675, and related bills, to amend the Natural Gas Act. Testimony in favor of H. R. 4560 and 4675, exempting independent producers and gatherers of gas from FPC regulation, was expressed today by John Merriam, president, Independent Natural Gas Users Association of America, and also president of Northern Natural Gas Pipe Line Co., Omaha, Nebr. A statement in support of the same proposal was filed for the record by William Jackman, president, Investors League, Inc., New York City.

Recessed until tomorrow morning, when Mr. Merriam returns for committee interrogation, followed by other proponent witnesses.

WIRETAPPING

Committee on the Judiciary: Representatives of the Defense Department testified today before Subcommittee No. 5 at its hearings on wiretapping legislation (H. R. 762, 867, 4513, 4728, and 5096). The witnesses were Charles R. Wilson, Department of the Navy; Gilbert R. Levy, Department of the Air Force; and Col. J. E. Stearns and Lt. Col. George P. Miller, both of the Department of the Army. Hearing will be continued tomorrow morning.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Began discussions of Federal activities and operations in the Canal Zone, meeting with John S. Seybold, Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Seybold is also scheduled to return for tomorrow's meeting.

EMPLOYEE QUARTERS, ENGINEERS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: The Moss subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 4936, to authorize the furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations. Representatives of the General Accounting Office, Department of the Army, and Federal employee organizations testified on the proposal, while statements urging favorable action on the proposal were submitted by Representative Morrison, author of the bill, and Senator Long, of Louisiana.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Committee on Public Works: The Blatnik subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 4426, to amend the act of 1922 relating to installation of telephones in certain private residences for Federal use; H. R. 4788, to provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways; and H. R. 3879, to amend the act of 1945 pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.

Also approved the following review resolutions for reporting to the full committee—

Oakland Harbor, Calif. Estimated cost, \$25,000 for review study of survey scope.

Puget Sound and tributary waters to Seattle, Wash., area. Estimated cost, \$3,000 for a review study of preliminary scope.

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., re damages at or near Clarksville, Mo., resulting from prosecution of the navigation project on the Mississippi River. Estimated cost, \$5,000 for a review study of survey scope.

Harbor of Refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass. No additional cost involved since the Committee on Public Works of the Senate, on May 20, 1954, adopted a resolution authorizing this review study.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON PROJECTS FOR THE CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

APRIL 13, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ENGLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3990]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 9, following the word "and" insert the word "to".

Page 2, line 9, strike the word "may" and insert in lieu thereof the words "shall immediately".

Page 2, line 15, strike all of section 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following new section:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year: *Provided*, That any amount of any annual appropriation left unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the Treasury.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska and to make appropriate recommendations and reports to the President and to Congress. It would not establish a new activity in Alaska but would make further use of the Bureau of Reclamation facilities already functioning in the Territory.

For the past several years the Bureau of Reclamation has been conducting a water-resources study program in Alaska with annual

appropriations from \$100,000 to \$250,000 of general investigations funds. Such an arrangement has been satisfactory for exploratory purposes but for an orderly program of engineering and economic investigations permanent legislation is desirable. In order to encourage industrial development in Alaska through wider use of hydroelectric power and irrigation and drainage projects, additional and continuing investigations are required.

The bill, in section 2, also provides that prior to the filing of the aforementioned reports with Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies to the Governor of Alaska for information and comment and also to heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. Written comments and recommendations may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the said officials within 90 days after the proposed report is received. After the 90-day review period has expired, the Secretary is directed to transmit immediately his comments and recommendations, as well as those received from the Governor of Alaska and interested agencies, to Congress. The letter of transmittal and its attachments would be printed as a House or Senate document.

Section 3 authorizes the annual appropriation of not more than \$250,000 with a proviso that any of the appropriations left unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the Treasury.

The executive communication from the Department of the Interior follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith is a draft of bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

We request that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and recommend that it be enacted.

The Congress has for a number of years provided funds for the conduct of "engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska." These funds have ranged in annual amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and have been in addition to those made available, through appropriations to the Geological Survey, for collection of basic water data. The program which has been conducted under the annual appropriations first spoken of in this paragraph has proved to be of such merit that it should be placed on a permanent basis.

In carrying out the directive of the appropriation acts, this Department has compiled a wealth of information on potential water-resource developments in Alaska. Much of this information, even though of a reconnaissance nature, was made available in our Reconnaissance Report on the Potential Development of Water Resources in Alaska, which was printed as House Document 197, 82d Congress. This report fully supports the need for permanent legislation such as is now proposed to assist this Department in aiding in the development of Alaska.

The data obtained from these investigations also served as the basis for a report to the Congress on the Eklutna power project which has recently gone into partial operation. This project will serve a very urgent need for power in the Anchorage area as is evidenced by the fact that the entire output of this plant has already been allotted. Also, in various stages of completion are reports on, among others, the Swan Lake project near Ketchikan, the Blue Lake project near Sitka, and Dorothy Lake project. While one of the most urgent needs in Alaska is, as the priority given the preparation of these reports indicates, development of its hydroelectric power resources to assist in the industrial development of the Territory, our general reconnaissance report mentioned above makes it clear that this is by

no means exclusive of those other aspects of water development work—irrigation, flood control, and domestic water supply—which are familiar in the western part of the United States and are commonly included in multiple-purpose projects.

Our information indicates that there has been little or no duplication of effort between the work of this Department in Alaska and that of the Corps of Engineers. The corps has, for the most part, carried on river-basin surveys and river and harbor work. This Department has utilized data made available to it by the Corps of Engineers and has translated these studies plus additional data collected by its staff into project feasibility reports as a basis for recommending legislation.

Continuing investigation of projects for the use of water resources in Alaska will not require the setting up of a new organization. Our present small organization carrying on this work has been operating in Alaska for 7 years. In addition, Bureau of Reclamation personnel constructing the Eklutna project are located near Anchorage and have been working in that area for several years. When this construction work is completed in 1955, it will still be necessary to maintain a staff at the plant for operation and maintenance.

A small amount of money expended for the investigations of Alaskan water-resource projects as a basis for legislation and for reports thereon to the Congress will produce results of vital importance to the welfare and growth of the Territory and the Nation. It will contribute, as such expenditures have already contributed, toward an understanding of the possibilities of and need for the development of the Territory and will aid in promoting the use of and development of Alaskan natural resources.

It is understood that this bill, if enacted, would not be interpreted to exclude from Alaska the undertaking by other Federal agencies of authorized functions normally performed by those agencies in the United States.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the President and the Congress.

SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or to such representative as may be named by him, and to the heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The written views and recommendations of the aforementioned officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the views and recommendations received from the aforementioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed as a House or Senate Document.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs unanimously recommends the enactment of H. R. 3990.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3990

[Report No. 419]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

APRIL 13, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the
4 development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (here-
5 inafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make
6 investigations of projects for the conservation, development,
7 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report
8 thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to
9 time, to the President and *to the Congress.*

1 SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report
2 to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof
3 for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or
4 to such representative as may be named by him, and to the
5 heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The
6 written views and recommendations of the aforementioned
7 officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety
8 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The
9 Secretary ~~may~~ *shall immediately* thereafter transmit to the
10 Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he
11 deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the
12 views and recommendations received from the aforementioned
13 officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall
14 be printed as a House or Senate document.

15 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
16 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
17 of this Act.

18 *SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
19 *not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year: Provided,*
20 *That any amount of any annual appropriation left unex-*
21 *pendent at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the*
22 *Treasury.*

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3990

[Report No. 419]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

By Mr. BARTLETT

FEBRUARY 14, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 25, 1955
For actions of May 24, 1955
84th-1st, No.86

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated road bill. House committee reported Mexican farm labor bill. House passed Commerce Department appropriation bill. Sen. Eastland inserted Sen. Ellender's speech criticizing administration's farm program.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6367, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 5841-72). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Fogarty increasing Weather Bureau funds by \$2,250,000 for improving advance weather information relative to hurricane warnings (pp. 5861-72). Rejected, 54 to 61, an amendment by Rep. Sullivan to increase by \$25,000 the funds of the Bureau of the Census for the gathering and publishing of data on coffee stocks on hand in the U. S. (pp. 5855-8). Rep. Rogers (Mass.) urged additional appropriations for weather research (p. 5873).
(H. Rept. 625)
2. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3822, extending for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (until June 30, 1959), the program of recruitment of agricultural workers from Mexico (p. 5879). The bill, as amended, would eliminate double liability for transportation and expenses of Mexican workers back to Mexico where the employer had paid such expenses, but the worker does not return to Mexico and is later picked up by Federal immigration authorities. It also would require the Dept. of Labor to carry out, in all areas affected by the program, procedures which have been used in most areas of consulting with both employers and workers in obtaining information as to the need for additional workers, and the wages paid in the area to workers doing similar jobs.
3. ALASKA WATER RESOURCES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources in Alaska (p. 5873).
4. FORESTS; MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (p. D460).

SENATE

5. WHEAT. Received a Nebraska Legislature resolution urging legislation for the improvement of wheat (p. 5882).
6. ROADS. Continued debate on S. 1048, to authorize federal aid for road construction (pp. 5890-1, 5914-7). The committee report on this bill includes the following statement regarding provision of sanitary, water, and fire control facilities in connection with forest roads and trails: "It was understood that the cost of the desired facilities would be very nominal." The committee report also includes the following statement regarding roads on or to Federal lands: "The Committee has continued the contractual authority to the Secretary of the Department charged with the administration of such funds, to incur obligations, approve projects, and enter contracts, under authorizations for the miscellaneous roads on Federal lands, 1 year in advance of the year for which authorized. It is disturbed, however, by reports that the contractual authority for these road classifications included in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 has been used so sparingly, in spite of the great need for such projects in the Western States, particularly on forest and public land highways.

7. POSTAL PAY BILL. Voted to sustain the President's veto of S. 1. Although 54 voted to override and 39 voted to sustain, a two-thirds majority would have been necessary to override. (pp. 5891-5912.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. BUILDINGS. H. R. 6434, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to authorize the Administrator of General Services to assist in planning and financing the construction of county agricultural buildings; to Public Works Committee (p. 5879).
9. FORESTRY. H. R. 6435, by Rep. Hiestand, to provide for the establishment of a National Fire Research Commission; to Government Operations Committee (p. 5879).
10. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6436, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5879).
H. R. 6450, by Rep. Derounian, to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5879).
S. 2061, by Sen. Johnston, S. C., (for himself and others) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5883).
S. 2062, by Sen. Carlson, to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5883).
11. WHEAT. H. R. 6437, by Rep. Jonas, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5879).
12. FOOD AND DRUGS. H. R. 6446, "to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of the United States Code, entitled 'Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics';" to Judiciary Committee (p. 5879).

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3990

MAY 24, 1955.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 251]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 251, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 68

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 251

[Report No. 623]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 1955

Mr. MADDEN, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution ;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3990) to
5 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and
6 report to the Congress on projects for the conservation,
7 development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.
8 After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill,
9 and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally
10 divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority
11 member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
12 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute

1 rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for
2 amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill
3 to the House with such amendments as may have been
4 adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as
5 ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage
6 without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 68

84TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. RES. 251

[Report No. 623]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 3990,
a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

By Mr. MADDEN

MAY 24, 1955

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

40 C

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1955
For actions of June 1, 1955
84th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate committee reported housing bill. Sen. Young criticized Secretary's Kansas speech. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. Rep. Mollohan criticized reorganization of SCS. Rep. Laird inserted Rep. Hope's speech at USDA annual awards ceremony..

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 6279-95, 6297-6301). Sens. Magnuson, Potter, Long, and Knowland submitted amendments they intend to propose to this bill (p. 6234).
2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2126, to extend and clarify laws relating to the provisions and improvement of housing. (S. Rept. 404) (p. 6232).
3. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2127, extending the Small Business Administration for 2 years (S. Rept. 405) (p. 6232).
4. POSTAL PAY. Passed, 78 to 0, with amendments S. 2061, the postal pay bill (pp. 6246-67). An amendment by Sen. Butler, to extend the salary increase to other Federal civilian employees, was ruled out of order on a point raised by Sen. Knowland (pp. 6262-4). Sen. Carlson said a classified pay bill will be considered "immediately" (p. 6265).
5. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. Received from GSA proposed legislation "to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6229).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young criticized certain portions of the Secretary's recent Hutchinson, Kans., speech, outlined the history of the enactment of the flexible price-support law, and commended Rep. Hope for his contributions to the agricultural interests of the Nation (pp. 6296-7).

Sen. Humphrey inserted a Stockholm Farmers Union resolution urging the Senate to restore 90 percent-of-parity supports on basic commodities and dairy products (p. 6231).

7. COPPER. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5695, to continue until June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper (S. Rept. 403) (p. 6232).
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sens. Neuberger, Morse, and Humphrey spoke in behalf of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 6270-9).
9. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works subcommittee ordered reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (p. D491).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5042, the Departments of Labor and HEW appropriations bill, 1956 (p. D490).

HOUSE

11. DAIRY MONTH. Rep. Laird commended the efforts of this Department, State Departments of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and others in cooperating for the proper observance of National Dairy Month (p. 6304).
12. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Mollohan commended SCS for a "magnificent contribution to the future well-being of a strong America", criticized the reorganization of the Service, and inserted a newspaper article on this subject (p. 6332).
13. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment H. R. 3587, granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the waters of the Klamath River by the States of Oregon and Calif. (H. Rept. 703) (p. 6335).
Rep. Hosmer spoke against the upper Colorado River project, stating that the cost to taxpayers would be excessive and that California's concern was purely a desire to protect residents from loss of valuable water (pp. 6304, 6331-2).
Rep. McDonough stated that Calif. entered into a compact with the upper States in good faith and is now seeking to protect their industrial, domestic, and agricultural assets (p. 6305).
14. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5923, to authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for the completion of the Inter-American Highway (p. 6315).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6499, the general Government matters appropriation bill, 1956 (pp. 6306-14).
16. HOUSING. Agreed to, without amendment, H. Res. 203, to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations of the housing program (pp. 6315-8).
17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to study and investigate the water resource potential of Alaska. The committee amendment adopted would limit expenditures to \$250,000 in any one fiscal year (pp. 6318-30).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3990

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the
4 development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (here-
5 inafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make
6 investigations of projects for the conservation, development,
7 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report
8 thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to
9 time, to the President and to the Congress.

1 SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report
2 to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof
3 for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or
4 to such representative as may be named by him, and to the
5 heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The
6 written views and recommendations of the aforementioned
7 officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety
8 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The
9 Secretary shall immediately thereafter transmit to the Con-
10 gress, with such comments and recommendations as he
11 deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the
12 views and recommendations received from the aforemen-
13 tioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attach-
14 ments shall be printed as a House or Senate document.

15 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
16 ated not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That any amount of any annual appropriation left
18 unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned
19 to the Treasury.

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

porary and permanent housing units needed to assist the war effort. In the early postwar period the House Banking and Currency Committee conducted a study and investigation of the disposition of Government-owned war housing which culminated in the enactment of title VI of the so-called Lanham Act in 1950. Shortly thereafter the Korean war broke out and an administrative moratorium was placed upon the disposition of many of these units to conserve their use during the Korean conflict. There remained as of December 31, 1954, a total of 75,064 permanent dwelling units and 52,276 temporary housing units costing \$614 million still in the hands of the Federal Government. It is evident that, if these units are ever to be disposed of, a vigorous effort must be made in that direction as soon as possible. The time has come for a reappraisal of this whole subject in order to redetermine the best and most efficient manner in which these units can be disposed of.

Considerable attention has been drawn lately to the status and adequacy of the FHA mortgage insurance funds. I believe that a possible harmful misconception of the FHA insurance program may result from these expressions and a true understanding of the theory and operation of the FHA mortgage insurance system should be made available to the Congress and the general public in order to properly assess the adequacy of the insurance reserves which are the first line of reliance in meeting FHA insurance obligations. There are several FHA insurance funds. The mutual mortgage insurance fund is the fund supporting the 1 to 4 family units insured under section 203, and the other funds support principally special mortgage programs such as section 207, 213, 220, 221 and title VI. The section 203 insuring program is by far the biggest FHA insuring activity. Fundamentally, the 1 to 4 family FHA mortgage insurance program is founded on these basic concepts.

First. It is a mutual mortgage-insurance system in which the user—home owner—pays a premium calculated on an actuarial basis to pay for the administrative costs of the system and the insurance risk.

Second. The reserves established by the premium income together with investment income thereon should be sufficient to meet the ultimate liabilities of the program and if more than sufficient the user is refunded that part of his premium payments not required for the purpose.

Third. Upon FHA acquisition of a mortgage property through assignment upon default or foreclosure there is not an immediate cash demand upon the FHA. In such event the FHA issues to the insured lender a debenture with a maturity of 20 years guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Federal Government paid out of the insurance fund or by the Federal Government if the fund is not sufficient for that purpose. The term of the debenture is designed to carry over any downward business cycle which we have yet experienced. During the term of the debenture

the FHA should have ample opportunity to manage or otherwise dispose of the project without suffering substantial losses or further depreciating an already depreciated mortgage market. Our recent experience with the HOLC tends to support the fundamental soundness of this position. The average life of a FHA insured mortgage was at latest report less than 8 years. The important factors in the FHA exposure are not only the total volume of insurance outstanding but the total volume of real estate value which this insurance supports together with the average maturity of insured mortgages, insurance reserves, and the total amount of insured mortgages which are in a real risk position. It is axiomatic that the risk on a mortgage loan whether insured or conventional is greatest in the early years of its existence. As equity builds up, especially under our system of amortized mortgage payments, the risk of loss even in an adverse market is substantially lessened. I think it is important that the Congress, business and the public have a proper understanding of the FHA mortgage system and this can best be accomplished by a studious reappraisal of its operation and functions at this time.

A study of the housing market including all phases such as rate of construction, total mortgage financing, rate of default and foreclosures, adequacy of FHA insurance reserves, and the management and disposition of foreclosed properties can be most effective at this time because it can be accomplished during a healthy economic period with consequent objectiveness which would not be possible in a period of falling markets.

WHERRY ACT HOUSING

The Comptroller General of the United States filed a report in April 1955 he made on four Wherry Act housing projects located in Virginia. The report was made upon the request of Senator Byrd, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures in a letter to the Comptroller dated January 26, 1955. Basically the report was requested to ascertain the right of local communities to tax Wherry projects stemming from the fact that the four projects studied had an allowance in their rent schedule—paid taxes under protest, received refunds in some cases based on court decisions holding property nonassessable.

The report shows that the FHA approved an allowance for taxes in the rent schedule, that the sponsors may either escape payment of taxes or obtain refunds for those paid. In one case the sponsor has refused to apply the refund to either repayment of principal, reserves return to tenants, or to reduce rentals. In one case a rental increase was obtained based upon cost of construction exceeding contemplated cost—which is contrary to FHA regulations.

The report states that title to the land of all four projects is held by Federal Government, and title to the improvements is either held by the sponsor, or leased to the sponsor if vested in the

Government. The land is leased to the sponsor on a long term leasehold. The legality of local taxation of a sponsor's possessory interest is now before the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in an appeal from the decision in *Sheridanville, Ind. v. Borough of Wrightstown* (125 F. Supp. 743).

With respect to the tax question the Comptroller feels that in any case, taxes should only be assessed upon the basis of municipal services rendered in view of the fact that the installations provide many of the normal municipal services and others, such as utilities are contracted for with private companies. He further states the only satisfactory solution to the tax question is legislation.

WHERRY DATA

This housing is insured under FHA title VIII upon the basis of certification of the military department concerned, or the Atomic Energy Commission, based upon need for housing. The projects are constructed and operated as private rental housing. Rentals are controlled by FHA after consultation with military officials.

As of November 30, 1954, FHA had insured 255 mortgages amounting to \$632,978,066 on 78,680 housing units. In addition, there were outstanding commitments for \$37,498,600 on 13 projects comprising 4,658 housing units.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY REPORT

First. Complete review of the tax status of these projects. Number of States who either are, or have attempted, taxing the sponsor-mortgagor's possessory interest in the land and improvements whether title to the underlying land is vested in the United States. A legislative solution to this problem which will be equitable to all concerned.

Second. Steps can be taken to revise rent schedules where tax allowance is included, but no taxes are paid, or taxes have been paid and refunded. What disposition can be made of tax refunds.

Third. Future participation in Government insured mortgages programs of mortgagors who have received rental income which included tax allowance, and either has not paid taxes or has been refunded taxes paid, and has retained such income for its own benefit.

Fourth. The manner in which all FHA insured project mortgage rental schedules are determined, and manner, right to, and basis of revision.

REFINANCING SECTION 608 MORTGAGES

In view of the windfalls connected with the financing of many 608 projects and the tax treatment of the distribution of such windfalls as capital gains rather than ordinary income decided in the *Gross Martin* case, Congress should review the provisions of law applying to the refinancing of 608 mortgages. A few years ago prior to the windfall disclosures, a statutory provision was enacted which would permit the refinancing of 608 mortgages on a term basis extending up to 12 years beyond the unexpired term of the mortgage. The provisions generally applicable to refinancing insured mortgages limit the term to the then unexpired term of the mortgage.

The refinancing provision applicable to 608 mortgages appears in section 223 (a) (6). The reason for the need of extending the term in the case of 608 mortgages was based upon the fact that in the case of many of these mortgages a point would be reached where the rental income from the project after taxes would not be sufficient to meet the amortization payments because the depreciation allowance for tax purposes would decrease proportionately with the life of the mortgage resulting in lower net income after taxes while amortization payments remained constant. This situation could result in such mortgages going into default—thus the reason for the refinancing provision.

In connection with depreciation generally, it would be feasible for the Congress to ascertain what effect the existing depreciation allowances have on the financing of the FHA project mortgages and the manner in which mortgage-loan amortization is computed.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING TO COLLEGES

In recent years several bills have been referred to the committee authorizing the transfer to colleges of Government-owned permanent housing for students of the college concerned. In view of the special circumstances connected with such housing such as the inadvisability of disposition to the general public where the premises are adjacent to college property, the limited funds available to many colleges for investing in property which puts them at a competitive disadvantage with other bidders for the property, the continued need for student housing accommodations especially for veterans and their families, a review of all projects being used for such purposes should be undertaken to enable the Congress to establish a policy applicable to the disposition of such housing.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution should be adopted.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack). The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Ther resolution was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 251 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. After general debate,

which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and at this time I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 251 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 3990, a bill, which, as I understand it, is designed to provide an authorization for a matter which previously has been taken care of in appropriation bills.

Apparently it became the desire of those concerned to accomplish this in the more usual fashion.

H. R. 3990 would authorize that there be appropriated not more than \$250,000 in any 1 fiscal year for the purpose of making investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska, and to report thereon with appropriate recommendations from time to time to the President and to the Congress.

There was some opposition to this proposed legislation before the Committee on Rules.

However, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate and permits amendments. Therefore, I urge the adoption of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the able gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING] has explained the resolution and the provisions of the bill. I know of no one on this side of the aisle in opposition to it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, there being no further requests for time, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3990, with Mr. HOLIFIELD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] is recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] for 30 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. May I inquire whether the gentleman from California told the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] that this bill was coming up at this time?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes. We sent notice to the committee about 20 minutes ago when I found out the bill would be on the floor, asking that the gentleman from Nebraska be notified, and he will be here in a moment.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. He is not opposed to this bill? He favors it, does he not?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes. He voted for it in the committee.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I see no reason for not continuing with the consideration of the bill. I called and asked him to come over. So I suggest the gentleman go ahead.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I propose to address myself to this bill for a few minutes. In that time I am sure that the ranking minority member, who has been notified that this bill is now on the floor, will be here.

First I should like to speak of the legislative history of this bill. Secondly, I will discuss the facts upon which the bill is based. Third, I shall speak on the provisions of the bill itself.

First with reference to the legislative history of this bill.

This bill came to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by an executive communication sent to the Speaker, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, under date of February 9, 1955, and signed by Mr. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in which he requested the introduction of this bill and provided a copy of the proposed bill with the request sent to the Speaker. This is commonly known as an executive request for legislation.

This measure was introduced by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]. It has been the practice, I know, with some committees of this House for the chairman of the committee to introduce bills which come to the committee as a result of executive communications. As far as I am concerned, however, where the bill relates exclusively and specially to the area represented by a sitting Member, I believe it is the prerogative of that Member, whether he sits on my side of the aisle or the other, to introduce such legislation.

As a consequence of that, from time to time this House will see bills introduced by members of our committee or Members of the House based upon executive communications.

Where the executive communication involves a fundamental question of policy

and does not relate exclusively or particularly to the district of a sitting Member, then I regard it as a prerogative of the chairman of the committee to introduce that legislation.

I make this explanation so that no special significance will be attached to the fact that this bill, although based upon an executive communication, was introduced by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]. I am in favor of this bill.

With reference to the executive communication itself, Mr. Lewis in his letter points out that the Congress has for a number of years provided funds for the conduct of "engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska."

As I previously stated, Mr. Chairman, this bill is a bill to authorize the Secretary to investigate and to report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. What I am emphasizing here is that over a period of years this program has been going forward but on the basis of appropriations made by the Appropriations Committee. These funds have ranged in annual amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and have been in addition to those made available, through appropriations to the Geological Survey, for collection of basic water data. The program which has been conducted under these annual appropriations has proved to be of such merit that it should be placed on a permanent basis.

In carrying out the directive of the appropriation acts, this Department has compiled a wealth of information on potential water-resource developments in Alaska. Much of this information, even though of a reconnaissance nature, was made available in the Reconnaissance Report on the Potential Development of Water Resources in Alaska, which was printed as House Document 197, 82d Congress. This report fully supports the need for permanent legislation such as is now proposed to assist this Department in aiding in the development of Alaska.

The data obtained from these investigations also served as the basis for a report to the Congress on the Eklutna power project which has recently gone into partial operation. This project will serve a very urgent need for power in the Anchorage area as is evidenced by the fact that the entire output of this plant has already been allotted. Also, in various stages of completion are reports on, among others, the Swan Lake project near Ketchikan, the Blue Lake project near Sitka, and Dorothy Lake project.

While one of the most urgent needs in Alaska is, as the priority given the preparation of these reports indicates, development of its hydroelectric power resources to assist in the industrial development of the Territory, our general reconnaissance report mentioned above makes it clear that this is by no means exclusive of those other aspects of water-

development work—irrigation, flood control, and domestic water supply—which are familiar in the western part of the United States and are commonly included in multiple-purpose projects.

Mr. Chairman, this is a summary of the statements made by Mr. Orme Lewis in his request accompanying the draft of this bill, as submitted to the Speaker and transmitted to our committee. The Bureau of the Budget cleared this executive communication before it came up. So, Mr. Chairman, the measure before you today is an administration measure having the support of the Department of the Interior and the clearance of the Bureau of the Budget, and which was pursuant to the executive communication introduced by the delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I am very glad to yield to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, a former member of our committee.

Mr. GROSS. This then is permanent legislation; is that correct?

Mr. ENGLE. This is permanent legislation. It is a permanent authorization to proceed to make these investigations provided that the Committee on Appropriations, in its wisdom, sees fit to allow the necessary funds. It does not make it mandatory. It does not require anybody to do these investigations. It authorizes investigations which would then be the basis for the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate the money and, I repeat what I said previously, and that is for the last 7 years the Committee on Appropriations has been making these appropriations and this is a continuation then in the nature of permanent legislation authorizing those appropriations. Each one of the preceding appropriations, as I am sure the gentleman knows, would have been subject to a point of order, if points had not been waived by a special rule because there is no authorizing legislation at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. So this has been going on for some 7 years or more; is that correct?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes; I believe it is 7 years that appropriations have been made annually, as Mr. Lewis states in his report, of \$100,000 to \$250,000 annually to make these studies and surveys.

Mr. GROSS. The letter from the Department says a wealth of information has already been accumulated with respect to the water resources in Alaska. How much more can be added to that? How much longer must this go on?

Mr. ENGLE. The Territory of Alaska is almost as big as one-fifth of the United States. It is bigger than the State of Texas, which my friends from Texas hate to admit, I know. So it can go on for a long time. What Mr. Lewis says is that the money which has been spent will not be effectively used unless these studies are continued and carried to their final conclusion, and he mentions a number of projects which are currently under study.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this was an administration measure?

Mr. ENGLE. It is an administration measure in the sense that it is here on the basis of a communication and request from the executive branch.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ENGLE. I am emphasizing that for the reason that some criticism of this measure has come from the other side of the aisle. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to proceed for just a moment to say something further about this legislation.

We recently had a bill before this House to grant statehood to Alaska, along with Hawaii. One of the major arguments made against that legislation was that Alaska is insufficiently developed economically to warrant statehood at this time. Would it not be strange if we said to the people of Alaska, "You are not sufficiently advanced and matured economically for admission to statehood, but we will deprive you of the service generally afforded throughout the 48 States of this Union. We will deprive you of what every State of this Union has, all 17 Western States under the reclamation law, and thereby deprive you of the opportunity for the industrial development and power development and water development so necessary for you to acquire economic maturity necessary to become a State."

On the one hand, to refuse statehood because of the lack of economic development, and on the other hand to refuse to give to this Territory a position of parity on this type of investigation with that which is now received by all 17 of the Western States, it must be remembered that 98 percent of the area of Alaska is in Federal ownership—98 percent of it. Therefore, this little handful of money which is authorized under this bill for investigation of water development in Alaska, 98 percent conceivably could be used for the investigation of water resources on property belonging to the United States Government itself, and the remaining 2 percent of these operations on Alaska, geographically, which are in territorial status; that is, which belong to, and taxable by, the Territory of Alaska. Granted that most of the people live in that 2-percent area; granted also that large portions of the 98 percent might never be susceptible of any great amount of development; nevertheless, this is a bill which we should pass in fairness to the people of Alaska, in fairness to ourselves in carrying out these investigations that have already gone forward as far as they have.

I now yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. I was going to suggest to the able chairman of the committee that today is probably not the best day to consider this legislation. Members of the committee were led to believe that the legislation would not be before us until later in the week. I suggest to the chairman that he move that the Committee rise, and that consideration be continued until a later time.

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman is in no different position than I am. I had the idea that this would come along later, but the leadership moved the matter ahead. Legislation which preceded it on the calendar was moved forward, and so here we are. I believe that we can dispose of this legislation just as well today as tomorrow. I notice the gentleman is here; and also the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. SAYLOR, who also had some criticism of the bill.

Mr. BUDGE. I would reply to the gentleman, if he would yield, that all of us on this side are somewhat tardy in our arrival because we had not understood that the bill would be on the floor today. I would ask the gentleman if he would object to a motion that the Committee rise at this time and proceed with the consideration of the matter tomorrow.

Mr. ENGLE. I would not want to make a decision like that without talking to the leadership. In fact, we are trying to get along with everybody.

Can the gentleman say what he would be able to say tomorrow what he cannot say today? Is there any intelligent reason which would make it better to consider the bill tomorrow than today?

Mr. BUDGE. I would reply to the gentleman, if he yields to me for that purpose, simply by saying that a number of Members who are interested in this legislation who are not present, and I have no means of knowing whether they could be present if a call of the House were ordered. Since the impression was definitely given that the legislation would come up later in the week and the schedule as given us for the week certainly does not seem to be pressing, I think it would be proper for the gentleman to move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes that I may answer the gentleman.

The whip notice I received listed this bill and several others for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The fastest way for the gentleman to find out whether they could be here this afternoon would be to make a point of no quorum. I am not suggesting that. Perhaps Members are not here because they may not be interested. But I cannot think of any reason why the bill cannot be proceeded with today. As soon as I understood the bill would be called up I immediately called the committee and notified the gentleman from Nebraska and other Members.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. SISK. I would just like to say for the benefit of the gentleman from Idaho that I only knew about 20 minutes ago that this bill was coming up, and certainly this was not something that just one side knew about. I knew it was on the calendar for this week, but I think there was no particular favoritism played with reference to one side or the other knowing about the bill coming up.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. And I would like to say I did not know about it either. I was preparing to go into another subcommittee at 2 o'clock; as a matter of fact, by the time I got here the rule had been adopted.

Mr. ENGLE. May I suggest in closing that I know of no reason that would be good tomorrow that would not be good today.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. I do not think anybody ever expressed the fact that one side or the other knew about this. I think it came as much a surprise to Members on this side as on the other, and I am very frank to tell the chairman of the committee that as soon as he gets through making his speech I am going to move that the Committee rise.

Mr. ENGLE. That, of course, is the gentleman's privilege.

Mr. Chairman, as I said, this bill is here because the Interior Department with clearance by the Bureau of the Budget sent a request with a proposed bill to the Speaker. It was by him referred to our committee for study and introduction. Pursuant to that request it was introduced by the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] and, after study, voted out by our committee, and is before you now.

It is based upon the proposition that for 7 years these investigations have been going forward on a year-to-year basis with appropriations annually by the Appropriations Committee ranging from \$100,000 to \$250,000 a year. This bill would be a permanent authorization. If the Appropriations Committee sees fit in the future to appropriate further funds to continue these investigations, it may. It does not require them to be made; it requires the building of no project, but it is permanent authorization on the books so the Appropriations Committee can act legally in making these appropriations.

PERTINENT POINTS ON H. R. 3990

First. This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska and make appropriate recommendations and reports to the President and to the Congress.

Second. The bill does not authorize the construction of any project. Any Federal construction would have to be specifically authorized by the Congress.

Third. The information which would be made available under this bill is needed by the Secretary of the Interior to assist him in carrying out his responsibilities in the administration of the Territory.

Fourth. This legislation has no relation to the Federal reclamation program and does not put Alaska under the Federal reclamation program. In the past the Commissioner of Reclamation has been designated to carry on these studies

and investigations. Because of the experience of the Bureau of Reclamation in this field and the qualifications of the Bureau personnel to accomplish this work, this responsibility assigned to the Commissioner of Reclamation is completely apart from his responsibility for administering the Federal reclamation program.

Fifth. This legislation does not provide that the investigations must be accomplished by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Secretary could designate the Office of Territories or set up a separate office.

Sixth. The studies are needed regardless of how later construction was accomplished. If the studies show favorable power of development, private industry would perhaps be interested in development.

Seventh. Whether development is by private enterprise or by the Federal Government, there could be no bigger boom to the economy of Alaska than the initiation of development of that Territory's power resources.

Eighth. Emphasis has been placed on the power possibilities of Alaska because it appears that power development is one of the important means of accelerating development of Alaska. There are also important possibilities of development of irrigation, drainage, and other water uses.

Ninth. Alaska contains unused resources such as undeveloped mineral deposits, fertile lands, forests, and potentialities for developed low-cost power, which are becoming scarce in the United States.

Tenth. The continuation of an affected rate of investigation will encourage industrial development, aid in the use of other Alaskan resources, and assist in permanent settlement of the Territory.

Eleventh. There is a great need for some additional assistance and encouragement for development in the Territory of Alaska.

PAST OPERATIONS

First. This bill would not establish a new activity in Alaska but would continue on a permanent basis the investigations and studies which have been carried on by the Secretary during the last 7 years on a year-to-year basis. The authority for these investigations has been the Interior Department annual appropriation acts.

Second. In the past, the Commissioner of Reclamation has been designated to carry on these studies and investigations and the annual appropriations have ranged from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Third. As a result of the past 7 years of work, the Department has compiled a wealth of information on potential resources in the Territory. One extremely valuable document is entitled "Reconnaissance Report on the Potential Development of the Water Resources in Alaska" and has been printed as House Document No. 197, 82d Congress. This report points out the need for development of the water resources to assist the Secretary in carrying out his responsibility in administering the Territory. The Department has also completed a recon-

naissance report on the Susitna River Basin which inventories the potentialities in this basin. Specific project reports, which are in various stages of completion, include the Swan Lake project, Blue Lake project, Dorothy Lake project, Laying project, Wickersham project, and the Yukon-Taiya project. The Yukon-Taiya project is a very attractive power development which has international significance as the storage sites are located in British Columbia. It is considered of utmost importance that the studies of this project be completed in order that the interests of the United States be properly reported.

Fourth. Although the investigations and studies would relate primarily to power development, there are some irrigation possibilities in Alaska and it is expected that irrigation will be needed as the economy of the Territory expands. One of the projects which is under study by the Department is primarily for irrigation. It is the Matanuska Valley project for the irrigation of some 13,000 acres.

POTENTIAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

First. The inventory of Alaska's water resources to date indicates that 50 million kilowatt-hours of firm electric energy could be produced annually from the hydroelectric power sites on major streams only. Sixty- to seventy-thousand acres can be economically irrigated as the needs, due to expanding population, require additional agricultural production. The studies to date have, for the most part, been of a reconnaissance nature. What is needed now is more detailed investigation of specific projects. It is important that the investigations be continued at an affected rate in order to encourage industrial development, accelerate use, encourage industrial development, aid in the development of other natural resources and contribute toward permanent settlement.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SAYLOR) there were—ayes 11, noes 29.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-three Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 77]

Baker	Dawson, Ill.	Hoffman, Mich.
Barden	Delaney	Horan
Betts	Dingell	Hyde
Bolton,	Dolliver	Jackson
Oliver P.	Donohue	James
Byrd	Donovan	Jenkins
Canfield	Dorn, N. Y.	Kearney
Cellar	Eberhart	Kelly, N. Y.
Chatham	Gamble	Kilburn
Chelf	Gathings	King, Pa.
Chipfield	Green, Pa.	Knutson
Clark	Gubser	McCarthy
Colmer	Halleck	McCulloch
Davis, Tenn.	Heslton	McMillan

Mack, Wash.
Marshall
Miller, N. Y.
Morrison
Mumma
Perkins
Philbin
Pillion
Poage
Powell
Preston

Prouty
Radwan
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Richards
Riehlman
Rogers, Colo.
Sadlak
Sheehan
Sheppard
Siler

Simpson, Pa.
Spence
Taylor
Thompson,
Mich.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Withrow
Wolcott
Zablocki

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called when 362 Members responded to their names, disclosing a quorum to be present, and he handed in the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, before the quorum call had been made, the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] had made a very fine explanation of this measure. I am sorry a larger group was not present to hear the gentleman from California.

The bill before you is one to provide for permanent legislation to study the utilization of water resources in Alaska. We have been doing it for 7 years. It is nothing new. It has been carried on without authorization and law. The bill is here because on February 9, 1955, Mr. Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, sent a letter to Mr. RAYBURN, the Speaker of the House, asking that the legislation be referred to the proper committee and be given consideration by that committee.

It is an administration measure. It is nothing new. For 7 years we have been appropriating from \$100,000 to \$250,000 each year to study the water resources of the great Territory of Alaska. You who are interested in water and power should know they have sites in Alaska that dwarf Hells Canyon, Echo Park, TVA, Bonneville, and all of them put together. There is some feeling among our committee members that perhaps the Department of the Interior some day wants to build a TVA in Alaska. I do not think that is true. I think it is necessary that we do have research and investigation of our great water resources. Alaska is a great virgin Territory where some day I envision that industry may well be developed handling pulp for paper and minerals and other things that may come out of the Territory. This is nothing more than making the legislation permanent and authorizing by law the very things that have been done for 7 years.

There are some who think it will mean the establishment of another division, but the Secretary in his report states that he will use the individuals who have been up there, completing the Eklutna project. I have been a little suspicious at times not only of the Department of the Interior, but the Department of Agriculture and all departments of the Government trying to get a little bigger all the time, a little more authority, a little more power. I do not think they would do that in this case because they are carrying on the same program now and have been doing it without benefit of permanent legislation.

I think we need to study the basic water data not only in Alaska but also throughout the United States. This bill proposes to keep the work going in Alaska.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Did I understand the gentleman correctly that this has been carried on for approximately seven years?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. About seven years. From \$100,000 to \$250,000 has been spent out of the general investigative funds of the Department of the Interior; yes, this work has been carried on for 7 years.

Mr. KEATING. And that we are now authorizing and appropriating to the Department of the Interior funds for this purpose as general funds.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. As general funds.

Mr. KEATING. What is the reason for the change in procedure? Why is this present bill necessary?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It could go on, but the department in its executive communication to the Speaker suggested that it ought to be permanent legislation.

There are some who contend that the Army engineers are doing the same work, likewise the Geological Survey; but the big job here, certainly, I think, is in the Department of the Interior dealing with the water resources. The pending legislation would make it possible to carry on that work without coming to Congress and the Appropriations Committee each year and getting authorization to carry it on.

Mr. KEATING. This bill authorizes not in excess of \$250,000 a year to be spent for this purpose.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right; and unexpended balances are left in the Treasury.

Mr. KEATING. Would it not be more likely to be concluded in the foreseeable future if we granted this authorization on a year-to-year basis rather than enacting this measure making it permanent?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. The answer to that question is that such authorizing legislation is subject to a point of order unless points of order are waived by special rule. During the past 7 years this money has been appropri-

ated in each instance through legislation on an appropriation bill, which was subject to a point of order had one been made or had points of order not been waived. Such would presumably be the case in the future unless this bill is passed. That is why the Bureau of the Budget suggests that the authorization be made permanent.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Let me say in conclusion that in my humble opinion the statement in the executive communication to the effect that it will not add new employees to the Department of the Interior is correct. I think in the light of the communication sent by the executive department to Speaker RAYBURN, that making this authorization permanent is in order. Congress granting it, likewise has the power to take it back at any time.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. Is it not a fact that the Geological Survey, which is an agency of the Department of the Interior, is charged with all these various functions?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No; Geological Survey is interested mostly in the development of mineral surveys. They are doing some work on water, but that is only a very small part of what is necessary to get the water survey that is needed.

The Corps of Engineers are also doing some survey work in Alaska just as they are in every State; also the Department of Agriculture. I do not think the Department of Agriculture is in Alaska yet, but it may be that some day they will be there.

Mr. FENTON. It is my impression that the Geological Survey is charged with this very same duty.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. When this is a general blanket authority might this not be a precedent for other departments and agencies? For example, why not make the same blanket authorization for the Department of Engineers so they can make all the studies they want without coming to Congress?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. When authorized in appropriation bills from year to year the language is always subject to a point of order unless points of order are waived. This makes it permanent legislation so it will not be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the members of this committee something about what has happened in Alaska within the past 7 years. If you will read the letter from Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, stating why this legislation should be passed, you will find it contains a statement that part of their force is already near Eklutna, Alaska, working on that project. I think the members of the committee who are asked to pass on this

permanent legislation should know what we have been heading into and what they are pointing with pride as the basis for asking the Congress to appropriate each year a quarter of a million dollars.

The Bureau of Reclamation came before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House a few years ago with a proposition that they wanted to build a power project after they had made a complete survey with some of the funds you already appropriated near Eklutna, Alaska. They said that they could build this project for \$14 million. The members of the committee were rather skeptical, having had a great many dealings with the Bureau of Reclamation, and they asked the Bureau to go back and check their figures. They did and came back and said they had made a slight error, slight only as far as the Bureau of Reclamation is concerned, because a 50 percent error is nothing to them. Six hundred percent is nearer their average. They said that now they could build it for \$21 million. Our committee, after having asked them very carefully whether or not they could build that project, authorized it and put in the bill a provision that no more than \$21,400,000 could be expended.

The very first contract that the Bureau of Reclamation let for half of the project was in excess of that amount. The only reason somebody was not sent to jail was because the Attorney General said he could not find any law to authorize putting anybody in jail because they let a contract for more money than the Congress authorized.

I can also tell the members of the committee that before the Bureau of Reclamation was through with that project, it did not cost \$14 million, it did not cost \$21 million; it cost \$34 million, together with this startling fact: The Bureau did not own the water that they were going to use to generate the power.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is it not true that the final cost of the project was \$29 million rather than the \$34 million that the gentleman is using?

Mr. SAYLOR. Thirty-four million dollars was the amount that was in the final bill. The final cost that they came out with was the \$31 million.

Mr. ASPINALL. It is to the credit of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of the Interior that they spent only \$29 million.

Mr. SAYLOR. Here is how they got out of that. We did not own the water that they were going to use to generate power; so they had to go up there and enter into a contract and give the city of Anchorage who owned all the water rights a reduced rate for 40 years on the power that they are getting so that they would be able to get out with less than they originally indicated.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Is the gentleman against this bill now before us? It seems to me the reasons he has given would be all the more logical for passing this bill.

Mr. SAYLOR. The Army engineers are now up there doing this work, the Interior Department already has the Geological Survey up there doing this work. This is no more than a matter of duplication.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I likewise am against this bill on the basis it is a blanket authorization. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. This gives the authorization ahead of time, then the reports only come to the Congress and other Federal agencies after the investigation is made by the Department of the Interior?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct.

Mr. FULTON. They can investigate anything they want to?

Mr. SAYLOR. They can investigate anything they want to if you pass this bill. This is a blanket authority given to the Department of the Interior that no other department has ever had.

Mr. FULTON. This would be a bad precedent for other Government departments if we grant general continuing yearly authority to the Department of the Interior for this purpose. Is it not better for the Congress to take a "look see" when authority is asked to investigate as customary on rivers and harbors and matters of that kind?

Mr. SAYLOR. Absolutely.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. It is a fact, is it not, that the Bureau of Reclamation now has the authority in the 17 Western States to make these general investigations under the same kind of authority as provided in this bill for that purpose?

Mr. SAYLOR. They have the right under the general law at the present time to make these surveys in the Western States, and they are now trying to get authority which they do not have, but they have not held up a record which anybody would like to look at with pride, and ask this Congress forever and 2 days thereafter, to authorize them to spend a quarter of a million dollars a year on these projects.

Mr. ENGLE. And is it not a fact, too, that any project which they do investigate must be specifically authorized by the Congress before it can be constructed?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct. I have heard that same old argument, and every time the Interior Department comes forward with a project they come up with a nice bill of goods, and somebody will be coming down here and asking this committee to authorize it, because they spent all of that money beforehand on investigations.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. Is it not a fact that the figure of \$250,000 a year is simply a round figure drawn out of a hat, because the Department does not know what these investigations are going to be? It is a round figure for \$250,000 a year put in at the committee level only, and should not be instituted.

Mr. SAYLOR. There is no doubt about that, because when the Bureau sent their bill up here they had absolutely no amount in it. They wanted blanket authority to spend any amount they wanted, and the only reason we have the sum of \$250,000 here is that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND] offered that as a committee amendment.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the Delegate from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. Is it not true that Anchorage, for its legal right, receives now only 16 million kilowatts out of a total annual production of 137 million kilowatt-hours?

Mr. SAYLOR. That may be, but they got all they were hoping for, and the Interior Department had to go up there and buy the water from Anchorage, and the Delegate from Alaska knows that.

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman will not question the fact that Anchorage had a legal right to that water?

Mr. SAYLOR. Not at all. But you know and I know, that representatives of the Interior Department appeared before the committee and testified for that bill for Eklutna when they came there originally, and nobody ever told the Delegate from Alaska that the city of Anchorage owned that water, and nobody told the committee that the Bureau of Reclamation did not have the right to build that project in the first instance.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will not the gentleman admit that Anchorage and the REA out of Anchorage are receiving from Eklutna cheaper power than they ever had before?

Mr. SAYLOR. That may be, but that does not give any reason for voting for this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, last week the House had before it a proposition to extend the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation throughout the 48 States of the United States. The House—and I think wisely—did not make that extension of the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. Chairman, I appear before you today in opposition to this legislation, because I feel that an historic agency such as the Bureau of Reclamation should not be extended at this time into fields beyond its present area jurisdiction and also into fields beyond its present activities. The Bureau of Reclamation has been and still is a truly western organization. It was set up for one purpose and one purpose only, to irrigate the arid lands of the 17 Western States.

Now we engage upon a new proposal, going into Alaska, where the Delegate from Alaska stated before the Committee on Rules there was to be no study of irrigation and that it was simply to build power projects. The Corps of Army Engineers has been in Alaska for a great many years. It receives substantial appropriations. I think the appropriations for construction this year will be in excess of \$200 million. Then, of course, the Geological Survey that studies water resources has been in Alaska for a great many years. The Department of Agriculture this year has over \$7 million of appropriations in Alaska. The subject of water in Alaska is being as thoroughly studied as it can be studied.

It has taken me a number of years, the 5 years I have been in Congress, to convince the Bureau of Reclamation that it should get back into the irrigation business where it has been historically ever since 1902. Now, it has reached the point where its operation and maintenance expenses for power purposes are more than double what they are for irrigation and reclamation purposes.

I am proud of the agency. As a westerner, I know that it has contributed a lot to the wealth of our West. I want to keep it an agency that operates in the arid States, so long as the need for that type of operation exists. After that the Bureau should be dissolved.

I sincerely hope that the House today will keep the Bureau within the limits within which it has operated both as to area and purpose for the last 53 years. If the development sought here is necessary, then the work should be done by the Corps of Army Engineers. I shall offer later in the day an amendment to permit this work to be done by the Corps of Army Engineers if the study is to be made.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I have just been examining the letter from Mr. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which is included in the report, wherein he states that these purposes to be carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation are by no means exclusive of irrigation, flood control, and domestic water supply; that all of those things will also be functions of the Bureau of Reclamation and legitimate fields for activity in Alaska. So does not the gentleman think that his statement that all that they are interested in up there is power is a statement that fails to give full faith and credit to the statement of his own Assistant Secretary of the Interior on the subject?

Mr. BUDGE. I would say to the gentleman that I was simply quoting the words of the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. BUDGE. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. The Delegate from Alaska did not reply as my friend from Idaho has indicated. The Delegate from Alaska stated that irrigation was not a primary objective in this study.

That was the statement made before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BUDGE. Such is most certainly not my recollection but I shall not quibble about that. If we are to extend the act to Alaska or to any other part of the United States, then it should be done by legislation which specifically does that. If the House wants to extend the Reclamation Act to Alaska and to all of the other 48 States, that is one thing. But to come here and simply ask that yet another agency be allowed to investigate in Alaska is a matter to which I cannot give my support.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to follow into the well my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE], and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER], in an effort to protect what is essentially an administration bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARTLETT. I am very happy to yield to my friend from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wonder if my distinguished friend can tell the Committee just why it is that this authority is channeled through the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the answer to that is simple. The Secretary of the Interior is the Cabinet officer chiefly responsible for Alaska and all other Territories. That is why the authority is sought for the Secretary in this bill. It is not sought for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Secretary of the Interior could delegate the work to the Office of Territories, if he desired. It happens that when this activity started in Alaska 7 years ago he sent people who were skilled in water matters there, and I would assume that he would continue to do that. He would not send anthropologists, who might be familiar with Indian work, to conduct this kind of work. But the Secretary as the Cabinet officer having primary Federal executive jurisdiction, will have the administrative authority and, indeed, the administrative responsibility.

I would like to tell the Committee how this work got underway. In the fiscal year 1949 a provision was inserted in the appropriation bill at the instance of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in the amount of \$150,000 or thereabout to institute this work. Those appropriations have been carried forward ever since, rising to a maximum of \$250,000 in the fiscal year 1953, and \$100,000 for each of the last 2 years.

Of course, a point of order could have been made on some occasions against that appropriation, but everyone seemed to be for it then. No point of order was made because on both sides of the aisle it was agreed that the water power resources, including flood control and irrigation, ought to be investigated. The reason this authorization legislation is now before this Committee is that this

year in the President's budget message it was suggested that no further appropriation ought to be made unless there were basic authorizing legislation.

This has no relation at all to the Federal reclamation program. It does not provide, as I noted heretofore, that these investigations are going to be made by the Bureau of Reclamation. The studies are needed, notwithstanding how and by whom construction may later be accomplished.

I want to emphasize this: There is no quarrel between public and private power in the Alaska field. There is no private capital willing to undertake construction of power facilities. It is a big job. The Department has published a volume which I call to your attention. As you note, it is a big document, House Document No. 197 of the 82d Congress. In it the statement is made that there is a potential in the hydroelectric field of 50 billion kilowatt-hours a year.

If some of these projects are constructed it would be our hope and our belief that more people would go to Alaska because there is the great untapped reservoir of cheap electric power in the United States of America. People would go there to engage in industry, in business, to mine, to farm. As more people went there, there would be increasing need for irrigation, and this is the point I want to emphasize in connection with the statement made by the gentleman from Idaho. When we have more people there, there will be more need for irrigation. The Anchorage area, for example, has an average annual precipitation about identical with that of the country around Los Angeles; the Fairbanks area only half of that amount.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Why would the gentleman object to the Army engineers doing this work in the Territory, in view of the fact that they have been there for so many years and have such a large construction program going on in the Territory now?

Mr. BARTLETT. I would prefer not to for two reasons: One reason would be that if this bill is not passed it is a certainty that the work of the Interior Department in this field in Alaska would not be continued in the next fiscal year. There would not be time for the Corps of Engineers to take up the slack.

More importantly, however, I prefer it this way because the administration does. By that I mean some of these decisions certainly must be made by the Executive Department. This matter was discussed among the departments. It was coordinated at the Bureau of the Budget. The chairman of our committee [Mr. ENGLE] has already informed you that the Bureau of the Budget, after this board-meeting activity, has suggested that the Department of the Interior is the proper department to do this work.

Mr. ENGLE. I call attention to what Mr. Orme Lewis said, on page 3 of the report. He said:

Our information indicates that there has been little or no duplication of effort be-

tween the work of this Department in Alaska and that of the Corps of Engineers. The corps has, for the most part, carried on river-basin surveys and river and harbor work. This Department has utilized data made available to it by the Corps of Engineers and has translated these studies plus additional data collected by its staff into project feasibility reports as a basis for recommending legislation.

On December 1, 1953, a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Dodge, said, and I quote:

It is believed to be necessary that basic authorizing legislation should be recommended and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget so that the views of other Federal agencies can be obtained and then submitted to the Congress in the usual manner for its consideration.

They went through all that. That was in 1953. The Bureau of the Budget has cleared this. This is the way they say it should be done as between these agencies. Of course, it is their business to take care of that kind of coordination.

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman is precisely right.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. HOSMER. If this is good for Alaska, is it likewise good for Hawaii; and if so, why is Hawaii not mentioned in the bill?

Mr. BARTLETT. I cannot answer that question for the gentleman. This is a specific bit of legislation for Alaska only. What the needs are in Hawaii relating to this, I do not know.

Mr. HOSMER. Would the same principle apply, if the need is found, or the same conditions are found in Hawaii?

Mr. BARTLETT. I should certainly think so—by all means.

Mr. HOSMER. And American Samoa and Guam and the Virgin Islands, too?

Mr. BARTLETT. I have the impression that the gentleman is asking a facetious question, but my answer will be very serious—yes; anywhere under the American flag where we can make a wise investment of public money to bring about an increase in business and an increase in industry and a betterment of the population. I think that is what we ought to do.

Mr. HOSMER. Including the 31 non-reclamation States as well?

Mr. BARTLETT. Those States, I am confident, can take care of themselves.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. The question I had raised previously was on the amount of authorization of \$250,000. When it is apparent that the amount previously appropriated has been \$100,000 for each of the last 2 fiscal years, why is this present authorization increased from that amount almost 2½ times?

Mr. BARTLETT. I cannot give the gentleman a precise answer, but may I make a suggestion?

Mr. FULTON. If the gentleman can justify it in all fairness, I would like to have him do so.

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes, I can justify it in all fairness, because during the years this work has been under way since the

fiscal year 1949, 8 projects have been investigated and reports on them have been made or are in process of being made. According to this reconnaissance report to which I referred a few minutes ago, there are 200 additional power sites in Alaska. Two hundred, mind you, in need of investigation, and I do not figure it is a mistake at all or a confession of weakness on my part to say I think an annual appropriation of \$250,000 over a period of a good many years to complete that investigation is little enough although if the administration asks for only \$100,000 in any one particular year, I suspect we will not get more than that.

Mr. FULTON. I want to congratulate the gentleman on his statement although I do disagree with him.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. SISK. I just want to ask a question with reference to what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said. Actually, this legislation does not necessarily authorize the appropriation of \$250,000 but simply sets that as the maximum that can be spent in any one year. Is that not correct? Perhaps only \$50,000 may be used or it might be \$100,000 depending on what the Department needed. But the maximum amount that they can use is \$250,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. MASON. My question is with reference to the method. Ordinarily, in appropriation bills, everything in those bills has been authorized by the proper committee of the Congress. Now they would change that entirely so far as this is concerned, and would make this an automatic permanent authorization over the years without any action of any committee in the House but the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BARTLETT. I know the gentleman's knowledge is much more extensive than mine about these matters, but my belief has been all the way through that we are, by means of this proposed bill, bringing this situation into harmony with the existing situation in other fields.

Mr. MASON. If any legislative committee of this body proposes and authorizes the expenditure and then it is approved by Congress, that legitimately and properly goes into appropriation bills, and no point of order can be made against it. But if it has not been approved by a committee of this House and has not been authorized, then of course a point of order can be made against it. Why can they not do this in the regular method that we have for authorizations and appropriations?

Mr. ENGLE. That is precisely what this bill does. The Bureau of Reclamation at present has authority to make general investigations, subject to the amount of money appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations. All this does is to say that they can do the same thing in Alaska but the limit is \$250,000. This bill exactly parallels existing au-

thority in the Bureau of Reclamation in the 17 Western States, for Alaska, but limits the amount that can be spent or appropriated to \$250,000. Perhaps the members of the Committee on Appropriations will say, "We will give you only \$150,000." They must justify the amount to be expended the same as the Army engineers must justify their estimates. It does just exactly what the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I want to bring into focus the arguments being made on this bill. The Department of the Interior has been spending from \$100,000 to \$250,000 a year on just this type of work. This is simply legislation to authorize spending the money. Heretofore it has been done without any authorization.

Mr. MASON. And therefore points of order can be made against it in an appropriation bill, if it has not been authorized.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. But a point of order has never been raised.

Mr. MASON. But it could have been raised.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The appropriation bill this afternoon waived all points of order. I think perhaps the bill that carried this appropriation had all points of order waived against it.

This is an administration bill. It is for the conservation and development of the water resources of Alaska. I recommend to my colleagues in the House that they adopt this legislation. I think it is the proper way to proceed, instead of trying to put the money into an appropriation bill, then waiving points of order, and not proceeding under the proper procedure; that is not the proper way to legislate. The Appropriations Committee will determine the amount of money for this purpose.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. How many electric power dams have they built in Alaska now?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There is only one now, the Eklutna Dam, which will soon be in operation. That was thoroughly investigated. The money was spent over many years. I think perhaps some overspending took place because they had not had sufficient investigation of the project before it started.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Will that take care of the people and the business in that Territory?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Oh, no. While this does not necessarily confine it to power dams, there are possibilities for power dams up there that would make Bonneville, TVA, and Echo Park look like dwarfs. It is estimated there are 50 billion kilowatt-hours that might be developed in Alaska. This bill is not for electric power.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time, 8 minutes, to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes that I may yield.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. Why does this authorization, which is a blanket authorization, come in here for \$250,000 when previously for each of the last 2 fiscal years the amount appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations was simply \$100,000 a year?

Mr. ENGLE. Because the Secretary of the Interior in his letter to us said that appropriations had run from \$100,000 to \$250,000 a year. I think the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] has the amount. In 1952 the appropriation was \$243,000; in 1953 it was \$250,000; in 1950 it was \$200,000.

I emphasize the proposition that this is a ceiling on the authorized appropriations.

Mr. FULTON. But what was it for the last 2 years? Will the gentleman read those figures?

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman asked me a question and I am trying to answer it.

I think what we took was the figure suggested by the Interior Department in its request to us for this legislation. We took the maximum figure that had ever been used in any one year. We could have taken another figure, we could have made it \$200,000 or \$175,000, but we felt that the Appropriations Committee was competent to handle the amount from year to year, so we just put in the limit suggested by Orme Lewis in his report.

Mr. FULTON. Is it not a fact that the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$100,000 for this very purpose?

Mr. ENGLE. I do not believe the appropriation in the current bill is anything.

Mr. FULTON. I do not mean for the coming year; I mean the year we are just going through.

Mr. ENGLE. For the past year it is \$100,000. Then the Bureau of the Budget said they were not going to clear any more as a budget matter until we got this thing put into some kind of order so they could.

The gentleman says this is blanket legislation. It is no more blanket legislation than the Bureau of Reclamation has had all the time for the 17 Western States. It is difficult for me to believe that this great area of Alaska, trying to develop its industries and resources, needs any less than we give the smallest State in the Far West. We give this benefit to the Far West and do not limit it to \$250,000 or any amount. The Bureau of Reclamation can use all the money the Appropriations Committee gives them, and they give them several million dollars a year, yet I believe the gentleman does not call that blanket authority.

Mr. FULTON. Will the gentleman yield further that I may clarify my position?

Mr. ENGLE. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. Some of us on the floor are not against developing Alaska with full amounts of money, but we want the legislative committees of this House to go over each of these localized investigations, look at them, and then after the Appropriations Committee has another look at it to see that they are justified, go

head; that is a matter of control, not of reducing the amount.

Mr. ENGLE. Let me remind the gentleman that we are the legislative committee involved in this instance, and we have said that we do not want to look at every little bitty item on every river every time the Interior Department comes in before the Appropriations Committee which we know if tight-fisted enough that they will look at it. These investigations have to be justified there, that committee has to study them and decide what they are permitted to do. We think that tight-fisted group is the proper one to decide whether or not to grant any money or what amount of money considered reasonable and right.

We think as an authorizing committee that this is a reasonable amount of authorization. It is not an excessive authorization.

Mr. FULTON. Does not the gentleman think there is reasonable doubt as to whether this Congress should extend this authorization, this blanket authorization, beyond the continental limits of the United States to Territories? Should not the legislative committees watch carefully where they are not close enough to see what is going on? The other Members of Congress cannot watch.

Mr. ENGLE. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that in my humble judgment this is the way to handle the matter rather than have the issue come up each year.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. A lot of speculative reasoning has been heard here this afternoon as to why this bill is before us. I served on the Appropriations Committee in the preceding Congress. The reason this legislation is before us today is because the conferees from the other body opposed the duplication being superimposed upon Alaska where you have the Corps of Army Engineers doing this work and then you have the Bureau of Reclamation doing the same work; therefore, the department has now asked for specific authorization. That is the reason this legislation is before us at this time, and I hope that it does not pass.

Mr. ENGLE. Let me say to the gentleman that the agency of Government responsible for determining conflict of authority of executive agencies is the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget has cleared this legislation. The Bureau of the Budget has requested just exactly that kind of a review in a letter written in December 1953. That review has occurred. This is the decision of the administration downtown. This is what they requested. It is their responsibility to see that that overlapping and duplication does not occur. They said, this is the way to do it. We agreed with them and I cannot understand why the gentleman does not agree a little more with some of those folks downtown.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Some point has been made of the fact there is a \$250,000 figure in this bill. You will notice in reading the bill that it originally called for such sums to be appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The committee in discussing the matter felt there should be a ceiling on the amount that could be appropriated. So it was at the suggestion of the committee that the \$250,000 limit was put in there because we did not want them to spend more than that amount. That does not mean that that amount is going to be spent. We wanted to hold the lid down.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Why do not the members of this committee, the legislative committee, want to look into each of these authorizations as they come up before the Appropriations Committee gets it, so that when we do get it as we go along we average Members on the floor will know it has been scanned carefully by the legislative committee. That is the usual thing. I likewise feel that there is a real question here whether this should be extended beyond the continental limits of the United States.

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman says that that is the usual thing. I dislike to disagree with him so pointedly, but it is not the usual way. The Army engineers are in Alaska today. They proceed under a general authority. The Bureau of Reclamation with reference to its general investigations throughout the Far West proceeds under a general authority, only subject to justification before the Appropriations Committee. That is precisely what we have in the 17 Western States for everybody else, even the smallest of them, Nevada. Why should we not give this to Alaska?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. BARTLETT. I would like to ask the gentleman if any administration witness came before the committee and informed the committee that if this bill were not enacted some other agency would take up the slack and do the job in place of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. ENGLE. No; they did not and, further than that, the Bureau of the Budget has in accordance with the letter in December 1953, gone all through this. That has been decided downtown.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the President and the Congress.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the words "President and", insert "to."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUDGE: On page 1, line 4, after the comma, strike out the remainder of line 4 and all of line 5 to and including the word "Secretary" and insert in lieu thereof "the Corps of Army Engineers."

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ENGLE. The point of order is that the amendment is not in order inasmuch as it seeks to insert an entirely different agency into this legislation which deals exclusively with the Department of the Interior. This legislation relates to one particular department of the Government, and the gentleman's amendment seeks to insert another in its place and stead and is therefore not germane and is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Idaho wish to reply to the gentleman from California?

Mr. BUDGE. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that the amendment is germane. It substitutes an existing Government agency for another existing Government agency. It carries out the stated purposes of the legislation simply by a substitution of the agency to do the things which are called for in the legislation. I consider it germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman's amendment substitutes a department of the Government which does not come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and therefore the Chair must rule that it is out of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do this for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader as to the program for tomorrow and the remainder of the week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be happy to. After the completion of this bill, tomorrow we will take up H. R. 5715, which is on the program for this week, and there is a rule reported out of the Committee on Rules today on a bill introduced by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] which relates to the Salem-Church Reservoir, Rappahannock River Basin, which relates to the power pool elevation, whether it be 240 or 220 feet.

Mr. MARTIN. That is legislation that has already passed the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. It has heretofore. But, in any event, after H. R. 5715, H. R. 192, which I referred to, will come up tomorrow, and then we will go over until Monday.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or to such representative as may be named

by him, and to the heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The written views and recommendations of the aforementioned officials may be submitted to the Secretary within 90 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the views and recommendations received from the aforementioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed as a House or Senate document.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, strike out "may" and insert "shall immediately."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 15, strike out all of section 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year: *Provided*, That any amount of any annual appropriation left unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 19, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$100,000."

Mr. FULTON. I would like to explain briefly what this amendment does. The committee originally had before it a bill with no limitation of amount whatever. The section then read:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Then the committee introduced an amendment which put a limitation of \$250,000 per year of authorization on this particular type of investigation work by the Interior Department. The bill came before the House today, and the committee has just introduced its amendment to make the limitation \$250,000 per year. My bill would limit this authorization to \$100,000 per year.

My amendment reduces the committee amount \$250,000 to \$100,000 a year. The reason for that is this. In the last fiscal year the amount appropriated for this purpose was \$100,000. In the fiscal year previous to the last fiscal year the amount appropriated was likewise \$100,000. There have been some curtailments of funds in each of our districts. I know that when we ask the Army engineers to look at any creek or river in our districts to see if there should be flood control work or navigation work done on it, we in this Congress must go before the specific legislative committee, the Public Works Committee, and the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors of that committee, for that authorization. I realize that there is a general authorization for this particular type of work to be done within certain Western States, and that is closely watched by Members of this

Congress from individual smaller districts than a big area such as Alaska, which is one-fifth the size of the whole United States continental area. Here is an extension of a doctrine which goes beyond the continental limits of the United States and sets a precedent of advance authorization so that the legislative committee of this House is permanently bypassed.

The questions which this House faces are, first, shall we increase the amount for these projects of investigation in Alaska by 2½ times over the amount of money appropriated in the 2 prior fiscal years; and secondly, shall we extend this general blanket authority which the Department now has in 17 Western States beyond the continental limits of the United States?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. MASON. Every time the Army Engineers have come into my district or into the gentleman's district or any other district to make a survey or an investigation, first there had to be an authorization by a legislative committee and then an appropriation made to cover it. That is done every year. Why should it not be done the same way in this case?

Mr. FULTON. The purpose is that the legislative committee may have the opportunity to look into the matter of authorization and policy. We do not want those gentlemen to give up that function.

Mr. MASON. We have two checks, through the legislative committee and the Committee on Appropriations. Some of us who are not members of either one of those committees like to have two checks before we approve something.

Mr. FULTON. So I hope that the House will adopt the \$100,000 figure as provided in my amendment to the committee amendment, which figure was the customary figure for the last 2 years. And in default of that I hope the House will defeat this measure.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The Appropriations Committee will make the final decision whether the sum is to be \$250,000 or less.

Mr. FULTON. That is right. But with legislative committee authorization, we get two screenings. The Members who have the legislative authority should look into these projects so that the rest of us may know what is going on.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Let me say to the gentleman that in the foreign aid bill which will come before the House we will be spending more money for this sort of work in Israel and in other countries, than we will be spending here.

Mr. FULTON. If the gentleman will show me any good project in Alaska, I shall be 100 percent for it. I voted for statehood for Alaska. I want Alaska to develop. But I do not want to give blanket continuing authority to any agency to this sort of investigation nor have you gentlemen permanently give up

the authority of the legislative committee which you now have.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I hope the gentleman will move to cut the appropriations for foreign aid which bill will be before us shortly, and where they are proposing to spend more money for this kind of work in one country, Israel, than we are spending in our own country.

Mr. FULTON. As the gentleman knows, I am a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and I have on this floor introduced amendments to cut foreign aid where I thought it was wise to do that. Israel, a loyal ally, should not be singled out for attack, as she is doing a fine job, and her people are to be complimented for their wonderful progress, and loyalty to democratic ideals and the western world. But unless we, on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, go over each authorization and are able to say to the rest of the Members that we have studied them, and then the Committee on Appropriations does the same thing, I do not believe the House should approve such authorizations nor that Congress should pass them. Without that particular kind of study and scrutiny I do not think we should have any of this kind of legislation spending the United States taxpayers' hard earned tax money unless the particular legislative committee having policy jurisdiction has first scrutinized the particular proposals of the executive department and authorized them, because we have full confidence in the legislative committees, with the detailed examination for savings being made by the appropriate subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. May I say to the gentleman that there are 87 people assigned to the Republic of Israel from the Department of the Interior to study reclamation projects. They are spending far more there than is provided in this bill, for what I do not know.

Mr. FULTON. The Foreign Affairs Committee will make adequate study of the mutual security program, including the good state of Israel, and will make recommendations for authorization to this Congress as the legislative committee, prior to the action by the Appropriations committee on the appropriations bill. We should continue this same general procedure in this case.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps the committee which has studied, considered, and has had the responsibility for this bill made a mistake when it tried to advise this Congress what it thought would be a sufficient sum to authorize for the work they think is necessary to be done in Alaska.

Last year when we had before this committee the question of authorizing flood-control and small-watershed projects in the upper reaches of the rivers of the United States, we gave blanket authorization to the amount of expenditure for the work. The section was worded almost as the section now under debate is worded. The authorization in the watershed bill carries a blanket authori-

zation of between five and eleven billion, and leaves it up to the Appropriation Committees of the different bodies of Congress and the Congress itself to make the determinations each year.

As I remember the discussion on the floor of the House, when that bill was before us in the 83d Congress, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] was the only one who took exception to the blanket authorization provision. Not another dissenting voice was heard on the floor of the House.

All we have sought to do here is not to tell the Congress that \$250,000 annually is necessary, but, rather, to advise the House of Representatives that in our opinion that is the maximum which the Appropriations Committee should consider.

I listened intently to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], and I have to take exception to what he said for the simple reason that there is no appropriation to the Corps of Engineers for the current fiscal year to come into my district to make any specific studies. I have just recently requested them to go into the district and make an investigation on a particular flood situation and report back. They were able to respect my request because that is a part of their general authority, and the Congress of the United States has seen fit to appropriate money for such services. There is no study of such investigations before the investigations are made. The only time we come before the Congress of the United States for funds for the construction of projects, either for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, or for the Army engineers, is when they make a prior investigation and determine that a project is necessary and should be built. Then they must come before the committees having jurisdiction and first have them authorized. Following such authorization, the Appropriations Committee must see fit to appropriate the funds in such amounts annually as the welfare of the Nation will permit.

That is all we are asking for in this bill, simply to give to the Department of the Interior, not to the Bureau of Reclamation, which has jurisdiction over such Bureaus as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Geological Survey, the right and the responsibility of conducting these studies.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I have asked the gentleman to yield in order to propound a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEATING. I intend to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I have a further amendment to the committee amendment following the figure as it appears in that bill, \$250,000. Would it be appropriate to offer that after the committee has acted on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would say that if it is to insert language after the figure it would be in order after the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been voted on.

Mr. KEATING. It is to change language after the figure but in the same section. I just wanted to be sure I was not precluded from offering it.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be in order after the amendment was disposed of, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I would ask my colleagues to vote against the amendment to the amendment which is before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] to the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 24, noes 66.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 19, after "\$250,000" strike out "in any one fiscal year" and insert "in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this is a somewhat more conservative amendment than the one offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I hope it will appeal to the Members as deserving of a more favorable vote than the amendment previously offered. It has occurred to me during this debate that we are acting a little bit in the dark. I am entirely in accord with the idea that we should have authorizing legislation before we make these appropriations. It obviously is not right to put in appropriation bills amounts which are not authorized, and I am very much opposed to the Committee on Appropriations legislating in any field. However, I regret to see us taking the step of authorizing for all time in the future an expenditure of \$250,000, particularly in the light of the defeat of the previous amendment. We are here giving the very top authorization extending it indefinitely into the future. It seems to me it would be more prudent, at least until we know more about it, to move a little bit more slowly and the House has worked its will on the figure of \$250,000, and decided to leave it in the bill. But it strikes me that until we know more about these projects and the need for them, and know more about the merit of the allegation that there is duplication here between the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers, it would be wiser to limit this to a 1-year period and then have a look at it again next year.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. MASON. Then, your language really means in substance that we are authorizing for 1 year \$250,000 for this purpose.

Mr. KEATING. A top limit of that amount.

Mr. MASON. Yes, well that is all I want to do. I do not care whether it

is \$100,000, \$200,000, or \$300,000, but I do care that the Congress through its regular legislative committees should pass on it each year.

Mr. KEATING. I agree with the gentleman. That is the very purpose of this amendment.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. I would like to ask the gentleman how anyone in this House today could say how much in the way of investigation should be required in Alaska 5 years from today.

Mr. KEATING. I think that is a good point. Apparently a majority felt that way in providing for the top figure of \$250,000 now. I supported the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON], because \$100,000 is the figure that was actually spent in the last 2 years. But it strikes me it is inadvisable to try to authorize such a large figure for many years in advance. As a matter of fact, it could well develop that it would have to be a larger figure as well as a smaller figure.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did I understand your amendment was just for fiscal 1955?

Mr. KEATING. That is right. It is limited to 1 year.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The fiscal year will be over on June 30.

Mr. KEATING. It is for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Is it not a fact that we are not legislating for 10 years from now. The \$250,000 is merely a ceiling. We are simply saying that the appropriation shall not be in excess of \$250,000. If we want to go above that we will have to come before this body to increase it.

Mr. KEATING. That would be necessary. I would hope we would be able to go below that figure. Of course, the gentleman might well say the Committee on Appropriations will take care of that, and I would hope that they would. However, there is a certain obligation on us in the initial authorizing legislation to arrive at a reasonable figure. As long as we have decided to keep the \$250,000 figure in, we should limit it to 1 year.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] has expired.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is supposed to limit this bill to 1 year's operation. I am not sure that I heard the amendment correctly. Did the gentleman strike out the last two lines?

Mr. KEATING. No. It strikes me it would apply to the appropriation left unexpended this year and to any left unexpended at the end of this season.

Mr. ENGLE. The answer to this amendment is, of course, that we will have to be right back here next year with another bill and do this all over again. The administration will no doubt send up another request for another bill next year, and we will be back to do it all over again.

There has been in some of the arguments here this afternoon an assumption that there is something unique about this particular bill, that we are clothing the Secretary of Interior with some strange and extraordinary authority that does not exist in other agencies or in other parts of this country. The fact is that the Army engineers spend very close to \$10 million a year on general investigations with nothing but the broadest sort of authority, only as limited and prescribed by the Appropriations Committee.

The general investigations conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation cost annually on the average \$6 million. They are general investigations without any legislative committee pinpointing each particular stream or each particular project that should be studied. That is, a part of our current method of operation.

This legislation gives precisely the same authority to the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska but limits it to \$250,000 a year. The bill that came up recommended by the administration carried no such limitation; your committee put that in.

Let me repeat, we are not adding any extra power that requires the limitation of this amendment. The amendment would limit the operation to 1 year. We might as well not pass this bill. We have put on, of course, the dollar limitation of \$250,000; that is limitation enough.

In all probability we would have done just as well had we left Alaska, which is one-fifth the size of the whole United States, in the category with all the rest of the 17 Western States where there is no limitation except what the Appropriations Committee, in its wisdom and subject to the testimony it receives sees fit to place.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes; I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. BUDGE. I am rather surprised that the chairman would object to accepting this amendment in view of the fact it would simply permit the Congress to take another look next year, and the Department to take another look also.

If the gentleman will permit, I would like to ask him this question: Does not the gentleman feel that he is injecting the Bureau of Reclamation into a new field when for 53 years they have been irrigating the arid lands of the West, but now he would send them into the Territory of Alaska? Is not that a new proposal?

Mr. ENGLE. It is new to the extent that they are going into the 8th year or 10th year, or whatever it is, of investigations. The Department of the Interior is the agency of the Government that has jurisdiction of Alaska. Alaska is not under the Department of Defense

where the Army engineers are; it is not in the Department of Commerce; it is in the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior has jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Therefore the administration downtown, the executive agency, sent up here and asked us to authorize these investigations on a permanent basis.

I would like to say to those who want to put on all these limitations that it is just the same as though you asked the corps of Army engineers to come before a legislative committee and justify every item.

All we are doing is giving Alaska precisely what the 17 Western States have, and Alaska should have it without the limitation imposed by this amendment.

I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 40, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 1 of the bill. I have an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 1, line 5, after "authorized", insert "through the exclusive use of the Geological Survey."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is following the Assistant Secretary's directive that this work is now being done by the Geological Survey to see to it that this money is used by the Geological Survey for basic research on water policy. It is to make sure that the Bureau of Reclamation does not get this money to continue itself in Alaska doing things which it has not done heretofore except by allowance of the Congress for 7 years. This is a fine example of what happens.

The Bureau of Reclamation is the greatest group of people I have ever bumped into in the United States Government that look to things for precedent. I can say to you that anything this Congress does, regardless of whether it is in a bill or anywhere else, the Bureau of Reclamation will seize on it and try to use it as a precedent for their bills.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Under what department is the Geological Survey?

Mr. SAYLOR. Under the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This bill says nothing about the Reclamation Bu-

reau. It says "under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. SAYLOR. That is correct and I am making sure that this fund which you apparently have decided is going to the Department of the Interior will be used by the branch of Government which the Congress of the United States has historically said has charge of the basic water policy and basic water research. That is what this amendment does. It is saying that the Bureau of Reclamation must look to the Geological Survey in Alaska just as they look to it in other States for the places they can get their basic information from.

If you do not think that the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation are those who look for policy in any statement that the Congress makes, I would like to call your attention, and especially the attention of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] because he is very familiar with this matter, to a project he had in his district which was known as the Collbran project. Because of extenuating circumstances the Bureau of Reclamation came forward with an entirely new formula for determining feasibility. The committee was impressed with the necessity of putting that project through and authorized the project, but in the report they specifically specified that the formula that was used for the Collbran project should not be taken as a precedent for any other project. I can say to the Members of the House that the Bureau of Reclamation ever since has come to the Congress and pointed out that all of these new projects that would not be feasible under the old standards are now brought up under the Collbran formula as a method of making them feasible. So my amendment will tie down the funds which are now appropriated for the Department of the Interior and use them for the exclusive purpose of the Geological Survey.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. Chairman, I sometimes think that my friend from Pennsylvania has developed such a spleen against the Bureau of Reclamation that he forgets there was a change a couple of years ago, that that organization is no longer a Democratic operated organization but that there is a Republican Secretary of the Interior.

I want to say that the gentleman's amendment would straitjacket the Secretary of the Interior. This bill does not say who shall do it, particularly; it allows that discretion in the Secretary of the Interior.

I call attention to what Mr. Orme Lewis said in his letter of February 9, 1955, in which this legislation, with clearance from the Bureau of the Budget, is requested.

He said:

These funds have ranged in annual amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and have been in addition to those made available, through appropriations to the Geological Survey, for collection of basic water data.

The Secretary of the Interior uses whatever agency most appropriately fits

for the purpose to be accomplished. In some instances, with reference to certain types of water data, he would use the Geological Survey. In other instances, where the Bureau of Reclamation, with its trained engineers, dealing in power and the irrigation field, could be more properly used, he would use them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, pursuant to House Resolution 251, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BUDGE. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BUDGE moves to recommit the bill H. R. 3990 to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 79, nays 278, not voting 77, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—79

Adair	Becker	Cole
Alexander	Bosch	Corbett
Alger	Bow	Coudert
Andersen,	Brownson	Cretella
H. Carl	Budge	Cunningham
Andersen,	Byrnes, Wis.	Curtis, Mo.
August H.	Cederberg	Dies
Ashmore	Chase	Dowdy
Auchincloss	Church	Fino
Avery	Clevenger	Flynt

Ford	Kean	Phillips
Fulton	Kearns	Rees, Kans.
George	Keating	Rogers, Fla.
Gross	Knox	St. George
Gwinn	Laird	Saylor
Hand	Latham	Schenck
Harrison, Nebr.	LeCompte	Schwengel
Harvey	McVey	Short
Herlong	Magnuson	Taber
Hoeven	Mason	Talle
Hoffman, Ill.	Matthews	Utt
Hope	Meador	Van Pelt
Hosmer	Morano	Velde
Jensen	Nicholson	Vursell
Johansen	O'Hara, Minn.	Weaver
Jonas	Osmer	Wharton
Jones, N. C.	Ostertag	Widnall

NAYS—278

Abbutt	Fallon	Mack, Wash.
Abernethy	Fascell	Madden
Addonizio	Feighan	Mahon
Albert	Fenton	Mailliard
Allen, Calif.	Fernandez	Martin
Allen, Ill.	Fine	Marrow
Andrews	Fisher	Metcalf
Anfuso	Fjare	Miller, Calif.
Ashley	Flood	Miller, Md.
Aspinall	Fogarty	Miller, Nebr.
Ayres	Forand	Mills
Bailey	Forrester	Minshall
Baldwin	Fountain	Mollohan
Barden	Frelinghuysen	Morgan
Barrett	Friedel	Moss
Bass, N. H.	Garmatz	Multer
Bass, Tenn.	Gary	Murray, Ill.
Bates	Gavin	Murray, Tenn.
Baumhart	Gentry	Natcher
Beamer	Gordon	Nelson
Becher	Granahan	Norblad
Bennett, Fla.	Grant	Norrell
Bennett, Mich.	Gray	O'Brien, Ill.
Bentley	Green, Oreg.	O'Brien, N. Y.
Berry	Griffiths	O'Hara, Ill.
Blatnik	Hagen	O'Konski
Blitch	Hale	O'Neill
Boland	Haley	Patman
Bolling	Harden	Patterson
Bolton	Hardy	Pelly
Frances P.	Harris	Pfost
Bonner	Harrison, Va.	Pilcher
Bowler	Hays, Ark.	Poff
Boyle	Hays, Ohio	Polk
Bray	Hayworth	Powell
Brooks, Tex.	Hébert	Price
Brown, Ga.	Henderson	Priest
Brown, Ohio	Hess	Quigley
Broyhill	Hiestand	Rabaut
Buchanan	Hill	Rains
Buckley	Hillings	Ray
Burleson	Holifield	Reece, Tenn.
Burnside	Holmes	Reuss
Bush	Holt	Rhodes, Ariz.
Byrne, Pa.	Holtzman	Rhodes, Pa.
Cannon	Huddleston	Riley
Carlyle	Hull	Rivers
Carnahan	Hyde	Roberts
Carrigg	Ikard	Robeson, Va.
Chelf	Jackson	Robison, Ky.
Chenoweth	Jarman	Rodino
Christopher	Jennings	Rogers, Colo.
Chudoff	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, Mass.
Clark	Johnson, Wis.	Rogers, Tex.
Cooley	Jones, Ala.	Rooney
Coon	Judd	Roosevelt
Cooper	Karsten	Rutherford
Cramer	Kee	Scherer
Crumpacker	Kelley, Pa.	Scott
Curtis, Mass.	Keogh	Scudder
Dague	Kilday	Seely-Brown
Davidson	Kilgore	Selden
Davis, Ga.	Kling, Calif.	Shelley
Davis, Wis.	Kirwan	Shuford
Dawson, Ill.	Klein	Sieminski
Dawson, Utah	Kluczynski	Sikes
Deane	Krueger	Simpson, Ill.
Demsey	Landrum	Sisk
Denton	Lane	Smith, Kans.
Derounian	Lanham	Smith, Miss.
Devereux	Lankford	Smith, Va.
Diggs	Lesinski	Spence
Dixon	Lipscomb	Springer
Dodd	Long	Staggers
Dollinger	Lovre	Steed
Dondero	McConnell	Sullivan
Dorn, S. C.	McCormack	Teague, Calif.
Doyle	McDonough	Teague, Tex.
Durham	McDowell	Thomas
Edmondson	McGregor	Thompson, La.
Elliott	McIntire	Thompson, N. J.
Ellsworth	Macdonald	Thompson, Tex.
Engle	Machrowicz	Thornberry
Evins	Mack, Ill.	Tollefson

Trimble
Tuck
Tumulty
Udall
Vanik
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Wainwright

NOT VOTING—77

Arends	Green, Pa.	Pillion
Baker	Gregory	Poage
Bell	Gubser	Preston
Betts	Halleck	Prouty
Boggs	Heselson	Radwan
Bolton	Hinshaw	Reed, Ill.
Oliver P.	Hoffman, Mich.	Reed, N. Y.
Boykin	Horan	Richards
Brooks, La.	James	Riehlman
Burdick	Jenkins	Sadlak
Byrd	Jones, Mo.	Scrivner
Canfield	Kearney	Sheehan
Celler	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheppard
Chatham	Kilburn	Siler
Chipherfield	King, Pa.	Simpson, Pa.
Colmer	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Davis, Tenn.	McCarthy	Taylor
Delaney	McCulloch	Thompson, Mich.
Dingell	McMillan	Thomson, Wyo.
Dolliver	Marshall	Williams, N. Y.
Donohue	Miller, N. Y.	Wilson, Ind.
Donovan	Morrison	Withrow
Dorn, N. Y.	Moulder	Wolcott
Eberharter	Mumma	Zablocki
Frazier	Passman	
Gamble	Perkins	
Gathings	Philbin	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Colmer against.
Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Chatham against.

Mr. Riehlman for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Sadlak against.

Mr. Miller of New York for, with Mr. Marshall against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Until further notice:

Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Arends.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Baker.

Mr. McMillan with Mr. James.

Mr. Byrd with Mr. Thomson of Wyoming.

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mumma.

Mr. Gregory with Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Dolliver.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Betts.

Mr. Preston with Mr. Chipherfield.

Mr. Frazier with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Donovan with Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Horan.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Wolcott.
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Gubser.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Dorn of New York.

Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Williams of New York.

Mr. Perkins with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.

Mr. Davls of Tennessee with Mr. Siler.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Heselson.

Mr. Gathings with Mr. Withrow.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND
REMARKS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Tuesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BOYLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow during general debate the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have permission to sit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THE LATE PETE JARMAN

(Mr. RAINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber when my colleagues from Alabama, and other Members of the House of Representatives, paid their tribute of respect to the life and memory of our departed friend and colleague, Pete Jarman.

Even though I was among the friends who watched with sorrowing hearts as he was lowered to rest in a leafy bower in beautiful Arlington Cemetery, it is difficult for me now, to realize that Pete has departed the land of the living. Only a few days before Pete's untimely death my wife saw and talked with him here in the Capitol. That evening she told me of having seen and talked with Pete, and made the remark that he looked better than she had ever seen him, and that he seemed in robust health. It is one of the inscrutable mysteries and lamentable tragedies of human life that

June 28, 1955

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled consideration of the conference reports on the Commerce Department appropriations and D. C. judges, and possibly S. 2090, the mutual security bill on Wed., June 29; and H. R. 7000, the new reserve forces bill on Thurs., June 30 (p. 8056).

SENATE

7. FORESTRY. Passed H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, with an amendment to substitute the language of S. 1713 as reported (pp. 7965-81).

The bill provides that deposits of common varieties of sand, building stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders on public lands shall be disposed of under the Materials Act instead of the mining laws; amends the Materials Act to give the Secretary of Agriculture the same authority with respect to the common, widespread mineral materials and vegetative materials located on lands under his jurisdiction as that which the Secretary of the Interior has with respect to lands under his jurisdiction; amends the general mining law to prohibit use of any hereafter located unpatented mining claim for any purpose other than prospecting, mining, processing, and related activities; vests in the responsible U. S. agency authority to manage and dispose of vegetative surface resources on such locations, to manage other surface resources (except minerals subject to the mining laws), and to use so much of the surface as is necessary for management purposes or for access to adjacent lands, except that such use must not endanger or materially interfere with mineral development; and establishes a procedure to quiet-title old mining claims.

Rejected a Malone amendment to confine operation of the bill to those lands coming within jurisdiction of the Forest Service (p. 7981). Rejected a Malone motion to recommit the bill until hearings could be held in the 11 Western States (p. 7980).

8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1792, to amend Sec. 10 of the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, authorizing the assumption of the insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of Federal employees with its members (S. Rept. 686) (p. 7959).

S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment, was made the unfinished business (p. 8005).

Sen. Williams discussed "loopholes" in retirement laws, urged consolidation of various formulas under which Government employees can qualify for retirement, and listed four cases wherein the individuals involved "found a way to beat the Government retirement system", including a former employee of this Department (pp. 7995-6).

9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver criticized the administration's power policies (pp. 7982-93).

10. RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Denver Post editorial favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam (pp. 8005-6).

11. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported S. 1758, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans (p. D626).

12. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (p. D626).
13. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. D626).
14. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 787, granting consent of Congress to Missouri Basin States to negotiate a Missouri River Basin compact (p. D626).
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that after the consideration today of the bill to grant career appointments in competitive civil service to certain indefinite employees, the following bills will probably be considered: To permit certain Federal employees to be given retirement credit for certain State service; readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials; and any conference reports which may be presented (p. 7958).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 15a. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Ostertag inserted an editorial from a Buffalo paper discussing proposals for public or private power development of Niagara Falls, which maintained that public power development is only seemingly cheap (p. A4705).

Rep. Wier inserted an article by a member of the Izaak Walton League urging that the upper Colorado bill be defeated to insure the permanent elimination of the Echo Park Dam from this project (p. A4708).

Rep. Hosmer inserted an editorial from a North Carolina paper disapproving of the upper Colorado project because it would benefit marginal areas not suitable for cultivation (p. A4732). In another statement, Rep. Hosmer criticized the Florida irrigation project in Colorado, a part of the upper Colorado project (p. A4740).

Rep. Hillings inserted the platform of the Young Republican National Federation, adopted at Detroit, Mich., June 18, 1955, which includes a statement approving the President's policy of partnership between public and private power interests in water resources development (p. A4735).

Rep. Dawson countered arguments that the upper Colorado reclamation project contained a "hidden interest subsidy," to be paid by all the States, claiming that money paid into the reclamation fund by the four States involved would take care of this item (p. A4740).
16. MUTUAL SECURITY. Rep. Bonner spoke in the House against the Burleson amendments to the Mutual Security Act, which would, he claimed, unduly subsidize foreign shipping companies (pp. A4704-5).

Rep. Bonner inserted a resolution of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to delete certain provisions of the mutual security amendments regarding shipping (p. A4709).

Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a statement by Dr. John H. Reisner, executive secretary for Agricultural Missions, Inc., giving recommendations regarding setting up an international organization to administer technical assistance in foreign countries (pp. A4724-5).

Rep. Tollefson criticized the Cargo Preference Act, stating that it does not guarantee that 50% of shipping will be carried by American ships (p. A4739).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 5, 1955
For actions of July 1, 1955
84th-1st, No. 112

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Defense production.....32	Land transfer.....31	Soil conservation.....22
Electrification....5,17,21	Mining.....10	Surplus commodities..16,20
Emergency loans.....34	Missing persons.....33	Water.....5,13
Farm program.....24		

HIGHLIGHTS: House received President's veto message on apple price prediction bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice appropriation bill. House passed legislative appropriation bill and reserve forces training bill. Senate committee reported public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 8313-9, 8332-4). This bill is now ready for the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 7117, the legislative appropriation bill (pp. 8406-12).
Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1956 to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (H. Doc. 211); to the Appropriations Committee (p. 8417).
2. RESERVE FORCES. Passed with amendments H. R. 7000, the reserve forces training bill (pp. 8334-8405).
3. APPLE PRICES. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 5188, to prohibit Government publication of predictions of apple prices. The message and bill were referred to the Agriculture Committee (H. Doc. 213) (pp. 8405-6). Rep. Harrison of Virginia and Rep. Quigley criticized the veto message (p. 8406).
4. HIGHWAYS. Rep. Mack criticized "Democratic manipulation" in committee on H. R. 7072, the Federal-aid highway bill (p. 8334).
5. WATER; POWER RESOURCES. Rep. Abernethy commented favorably on public power units in view of the criticism of them contained in the Hoover Commission report (pp. 8413-4).

6. FINANCE. Rep. Patman criticized the operations of the Federal Open Market Committee and the Federal Reserve System (pp. 8415-6).
7. PERSONNEL. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Civil Service Commission, to make available on a voluntary basis to Federal employees group hospitalization benefits. Referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8417).
8. SMALL BUSINESS. The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a preliminary report on the Small Business Administration (H. Rept. 1045) (p. 8417).
9. AIR POLLUTION. S. 928, as reported (see Digest 109), authorizes HEW (in co-operation with other Federal, State, local, and private agencies) to prepare and recommend research programs for devising and developing methods for eliminating or reducing air pollution. It also authorizes HEW to encourage co-operative activities by State and local governments for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. The bill authorizes appropriation of \$5,000,000 to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, and ending June 30, 1960. The committee report states: "There are a number of Federal agencies particularly qualified and equipped to conduct research into the problem of air pollution. Among these are the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Atomic Energy Commission."
10. FORESTS; MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material, upon public lands of the United States classified as, or known to be, valuable for coal (p. D650).
11. HOUSING. The Rules Committee voted not to grant a rule on S. 2126, the housing bill of 1955 (p. D650).
12. ADJOURNED until Tues., July 5th (p. 8413).

SENATE

13. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (S. Rept. 699) (p. 8292).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 700) (p. 8292). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8320).
15. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 8326-7).
16. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations (pp. 8299-8313). The bill increases from \$25 million to \$100 million the authority to provide housing through use of the proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities by CCC, and provides that the limitation of \$100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses (p. 8302).

Calendar No. 705

84TH CONGRESS	}	SENATE	}	REPORT
1st Session				No. 699

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON PROJECTS FOR THE CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

JULY 1, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3990]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to place on a permanently authorized basis the present work of the Department of the Interior in the investigation of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska.

No new activity of the Federal Government is involved, since for the past several years the Bureau of Reclamation has been conducting a water-resources study program in Alaska with annual appropriations ranging from \$100,000 to \$250,000 of general investigation funds. Such an arrangement has been satisfactory for exploratory purposes but for an orderly program of engineering and economic investigations permanent legislation is desirable. In order to encourage industrial development in Alaska through wider use of hydroelectric power and irrigation and drainage projects, additional and continuing investigations are required.

The bill, in section 2, also provides that prior to the filing of the aforementioned reports with Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies to the Governor of Alaska for information and comment and

also to heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. Written comments and recommendations may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the said officials within 90 days after the proposed report is received. After the 90-day review period has expired, the Secretary is directed to transmit immediately his comments and recommendations, as well as those received from the Governor of Alaska and interested agencies, to Congress. The letter of transmittal and its attachments would be printed as a House or Senate document.

Section 3 authorizes the annual appropriation of not more than \$250,000.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

In its consideration of this bill, the House of Representatives placed an annual limitation on the amount of money which might be appropriated, with which this committee concurs. The House also, however, inserted language which would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. Such a proviso would not be in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds to the Bureau of Reclamation, which funds are available until expended. Furthermore, work of this sort in Alaska must necessarily be done during a short season, with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of that season. The proviso creates a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the middle of that work. For these reasons the committee recommends deletion of the proviso.

The significance of this matter is further explained in a letter under date of June 8, 1955, from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fred G. Aandahl, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., June 8, 1955.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: There is before you for consideration a bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. The basic bill was prepared by this Department and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on February 9, 1955, as a departmental measure.

In reporting out H. R. 3990 the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs amended section 3 to provide a limitation on the annual appropriation authorized for the purposes of the act and provided "that any amount of any annual appropriation left unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the Treasury." We understand that the effect of this proviso would be to cut off on July 1 of each year all unexpended funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending the preceding day. Our general investigation funds, on the contrary, are available until expended. In view of the frequency with which our appropriation acts have failed to be enacted prior to June 30, it is clear that there might well be a period between that date and the time money becomes available for the new fiscal year during which Alaskan investigations would have to stop temporarily. This, we feel, would work an unnecessary hardship upon the accomplishment of the purposes of the act. Because of the very short season available for field investigations in Alaska and the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of the season, it is extremely difficult to program funds on a fiscal year basis far in advance of their probable date of utilization. We recommend, therefore, that the proviso starting at the end of line 16 on page 2 be deleted from the bill.

Because of the short notice of the impending hearings on this bill before your committee we have had no opportunity to obtain the views of the Bureau of the

Budget with regard to this letter. The Bureau of the Budget advised in connection with the original draft of H. R. 3990 that there would be no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

FRED G. AANDAH, *Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

The bill was originally introduced on the basis of an executive communication from the Department of the Interior under date of February 9, 1955, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith is a draft of bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

We request that this bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and recommend that it be enacted.

The Congress has for a number of years provided funds for the conduct of "engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska." These funds have ranged in annual amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and have been in addition to those made available, through appropriations to the Geological Survey, for collection of basic water data. The program which has been conducted under the annual appropriations first spoken of in this paragraph has proved to be of such merit that it should be placed on a permanent basis.

In carrying out the directive of the appropriation acts, this Department has compiled a wealth of information on potential water-resource developments in Alaska. Much of this information, even though of a reconnaissance nature, was made available in our Reconnaissance Report on the Potential Development of Water Resources in Alaska, which was printed as House Document 197, 82d Congress. This report fully supports the need for permanent legislation such as is now proposed to assist this Department in aiding in the development of Alaska.

The data obtained from these investigations also served as the basis for a report to the Congress on the Eklutna power project which has recently gone into partial operation. This project will serve a very urgent need for power in the Anchorage area as is evidenced by the fact that the entire output of this plant has already been allotted. Also, in various stages of completion are reports on, among others, the Swan Lake project near Ketchikan, the Blue Lake project near Sitka, and Dorothy Lake project. While one of the most urgent needs in Alaska is, as the priority given the preparation of these reports indicates, development of its hydroelectric power resources to assist in the industrial development of the Territory, our general reconnaissance report mentioned above makes it clear that this is by no means exclusive of those other aspects of water development work—irrigation, flood control, and domestic water supply—which are familiar in the western part of the United States and are commonly included in multiple-purpose projects.

Our information indicates that there has been little or no duplication of effort between the work of this Department in Alaska and that of the Corps of Engineers. The corps has, for the most part, carried on river-basin surveys and river and harbor work. This Department has utilized data made available to it by the Corps of Engineers and has translated these studies plus additional data collected by its staff into project feasibility reports as a basis for recommending legislation.

Continuing investigation of projects for the use of water resources in Alaska will not require the setting up of a new organization. Our present small organization carrying on this work has been operating in Alaska for 7 years. In addition, Bureau of Reclamation personnel constructing the Eklutna project are located near Anchorage and have been working in that area for several years. When this construction work is completed in 1955, it will still be necessary to maintain a staff at the plant for operation and maintenance.

A small amount of money expended for the investigations of Alaskan water-resource projects as a basis for legislation and for reports thereon to the Congress will produce results of vital importance to the welfare and growth of the Territory and the Nation. It will contribute, as such expenditures have already contributed, toward an understanding of the possibilities of and need for the development of the Territory and will aid in promoting the use of and development of Alaskan natural resources.

It is understood that this bill, if enacted, would not be interpreted to exclude from Alaska the undertaking by other Federal agencies of authorized functions normally performed by those agencies in the United States.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska

Be it enacted by The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the President and the Congress.

SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or to such representative as may be named by him, and to the heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The written views and recommendations of the aforementioned officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the views and recommendations received from the aforementioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed as a House or Senate Document.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Subsequent to the committee's unanimous vote to report H. R. 3990, as amended, favorably to the Senate, but prior to the filing of this report, the committee received the following communication from the Bureau of the Budget. The committee is informed that the House Interior Committee adopted the amendment to H. R. 3990 to which the Bureau objects only after full consideration.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 29, 1955.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: There is before your committee for consideration a bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. The bill was originally prepared by the Department of the Interior, cleared by this Bureau, and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on February 9, 1955, as a departmental measure.

It has come to our attention that the House of Representatives, in acting on H. R. 3990, amended section 2 by deleting the word "may" in the sentence, "The Secretary may thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report * * *," and substituting for it the words "shall immediately." This sentence follows the provision for submission of reports to the Governor of Alaska and interested Federal

agencies for their information and for the return of their written comments and recommendations within 90 days. This revision, by making submission of reports to the Congress mandatory at the close of the 90-day agency review period, would adversely affect established executive branch procedures for the review and clearance of project reports prior to submission of such reports to the Congress.

In accordance with the procedures established under Executive Order 9384 all departments and establishments of the executive branch are required to submit proposals for public works projects to the Bureau of the Budget for determination as to their relationship to the program of the President. It is essential in making this determination that we have ample opportunity to review and analyze project reports and have available for our consideration the views of the affected States or Territories and other interested Federal agencies.

In order that the established executive branch procedures for review and clearance of public works project reports may be applicable to reports on projects in the Territory of Alaska, we recommend that the bill be amended to substitute the word "may" for the words "shall immediately" (p. 2, line 9) for the reasons outlined above.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. BELCHER,
Assistant Director.

○

Calendar No. 705

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3990

[Report No. 699]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 1, 1955

Reported by Mr. JACKSON, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the
4 development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (here-
5 inafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make
6 investigations of projects for the conservation, development,
7 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report
8 thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to
9 time, to the President and to the Congress.

1 SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report
2 to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof
3 for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or
4 to such representative as may be named by him, and to the
5 heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The
6 written views and recommendations of the aforementioned
7 officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety
8 days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The
9 Secretary shall immediately thereafter transmit to the Con-
10 gress, with such comments and recommendations as he
11 deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the
12 views and recommendations received from the aforemen-
13 tioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attach-
14 ments shall be printed as a House or Senate document.

15 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
16 ated not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year: ~~Pro-~~
17 ~~vided,~~ That any amount of any annual appropriation left
18 unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned
19 to the Treasury.

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

JUNE 2 (legislative day, May 2), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

JULY 1, 1955

Reported with an amendment

July 6, 1955

SENATE

12. AIR POLLUTION. Agreed to House amendment to S. 928, to provide for research on, and control of, air pollution (pp. 8563-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. The House amendment increased from \$3 to \$5 million a year the authorized appropriation to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and ending June 30, 1960. For provisions of the bill see Digest 112, item 9.
13. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Green and Wiley were excused from further service as conferees on S. 2090, the mutual security bill, and Sens. Mansfield and Hickenlooper were appointed in their place (p. 8530).
14. TRADE DEVELOPMENT; ONIONS; FARM LOANS; TOBACCO; WEATHER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 2253, to increase funds for P. L. 480 and transfer its administration to USDA; H. R. 122, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions; and with amendment S. 1758, to amend the Farm Tenant Act to provide additional authority for insurance of loans; S. J. Res 75, to provide for a report from this Department on tobacco research programs; with amendments S. Res 82, requesting a report from this Department on horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting; and an original resolution authorizing funds of \$20,000 for the committee to conduct field hearings on farm price support program (pp. D663-4).
15. EXPENDITURES; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Byrd inserted a statement of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, relating to unexpended balances of Federal appropriations, together with a table summarizing the information compiled in a report on the same subject by the committee, as of March 31, 1955 (pp. 8531-2).
16. WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger stated that "in the recent wheat referendum farmers showed their concern over their loss of income by voting in larger percentages for a national support price" and inserted an editorial on this subject (pp. 8552-3).
17. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8553).
18. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 2391, to extend the Defense Production Act for 2 years was made the unfinished business (pp. 8553-4).
19. PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that: The Government Operations Committee announced that the hearings, originally scheduled for July 7 and 8 on S. 2367, relating to the authority of GSA Administrator with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus Government property under the control of executive agencies, have been rescheduled for July 13 and 14 (p. D664).
20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that following completion of action on the bill to amend the Defense Production Act, the bills to negotiate a Missouri River Basin compact and to eliminate the 1-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in D. C. would be considered. He also announced that it would be the intention of the Senate to adjourn from today until Monday (p. 8554).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. PERSONNEL. S. 2425, by Sen. Johnston, S. C. (for himself and others), to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available on a voluntary basis, group hospital, surgical, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service, through the facilities of prepayment group plans, group practice prepayment plans, Federal employee organizations, and insurance companies; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8530).

H. R. 7179, by Rep. Broyhill, to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

H. R. 7180, by Rep. Broyhill, to provide for the granting of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to certain qualified employees of the Department of Corrections of the District of Columbia; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8623).

22. PROPERTY. H. R. 7184, by Rep. Donohue, and H. R. 7191, by Rep. Philbin, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments; to Government Operations Committee (p. 8624).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore inserted a statement by Sen. Anderson urging rejection of the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4897-8). He also inserted a Louisville Courier-Journal editorial giving the history of the Dixon-Yates controversy and recommending further investigation of attempts by the Administration to put through the Dixon-Yates contract (pp. A4898-4900).

Sen. Butler inserted a Wall Street Journal article, "Power Propaganda," stating that public power advocates have distorted the issues in the controversy between private and public power interests, and recommending that proposal of the Hoover Commission concerning power production be adopted (p. A4901).

Sen. Anderson inserted a newspaper article opposing the Dixon-Yates contract (p. A4905).

Rep. Cannon inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial favoring REA and criticizing recommendations of the Hoover Commission which would favor private power interests (p. A4936).

Rep. Wilson inserted an article by Rep. Hosmer in the San Diego Tribune, warning Californians to fight the upper Colorado River project and charging that the project violates the terms of the Colorado River compact (p. A4922).

Rep. Hiestand inserted editorials from newspapers in Colorado (p. A4905) and Alabama (p. A4908) opposing the upper Colorado River storage project.

Rep. Hosmer inserted two "Bananas on Pikes Peak" articles giving arguments against the upper Colorado River storage project (pp. A4929, A4930).

24. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted an editorial from Fortune Magazine criticizing the President of Westinghouse for advocating higher tariffs on electrical equipment (p. A4905).

25. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial warning against possible public misunderstanding of the scope of the foreign aid program due to the replacement of FOA by ICA (p. A4907).

Marion T. Weatherford, of Arlington, Oreg., and Jack Smith of Condon, officials of the Oregon Wheat League, have enthusiastically endorsed the two-price wheat plan, and I have had the pleasure of conferring frequently with them and with other Wheat League officials over the proposed legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the columns of the Oregonian of June 27, 1955, entitled "The Wheatgrowers' Vote."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHEATGROWERS' VOTE

Wheat farmers of America surprised some observers by voting for rigid marketing quotas on the 1956 crop. With the support level set at 76 percent of parity for next year, as against 82½ percent for 1955, it was thought by some that more than a third of the farmers voting would reject controls. This would have thrown wheat growing wide open and dropped the support level to 50 percent of parity.

Surprisingly a larger percentage voted for controls this year than last year, though the average national support price in 1956 will be only \$1.81 a bushel, compared with this year's \$2.06. A lot of farmers, this year as last, didn't bother to vote at all, the total being only a little more than half of the approximately 600,000 eligible farms. Evidently a large number of growers who have allotments of 15 acres or more didn't much care whether controls remained or not.

In areas where wheat is the major crop, however, farmers are greatly concerned over the Government support program. Their acreages have been cut severely and their income consequently reduced. The lower support price in 1956 will reduce their income still more.

Perhaps a considerable number of growers voted for quotas in the belief that a negative vote would have indicated they want no relatively high support program. Senator ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Democrat, of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, advised a strong "yes" vote for this reason. He reportedly feels that an "improved" support program can be enacted by Congress next winter, before the 1956 election, and that it may be made retroactive. The National Farmers Union also campaigned for a heavy "yes" vote.

Undoubtedly there will be great activity to bring about enactment of new wheat support legislation in the next few months. The favorable quota vote can be reasonably classed as a holding operation. The two-price program advocated by many Oregon wheat growers probably will be one of the alternatives considered.

New legislation may be pushed through before Agriculture Secretary Benson's theory of flexible supports gets a thorough test as it applies to wheat. If left alone, it might bring production closer to demand by diverting more wheatland to hay and pasture and encourage growing of higher quality wheats which bring better prices.

ISSUANCE OF LAND PATENT IN THE ISLAND OF OAHU

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 704, House bill 3636.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3636) to authorize the issuance of a land patent to certain lands in the city and county of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, H. R. 3636 is a measure to remove a restriction in the title of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands to a city lot in Honolulu. The size of the lot is 14,351 square feet.

The lot in question was at one time part of a Federal Government subdivision. Some years ago it was conveyed to third parties, but because of the restriction in section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act—found in title 48, United States Code, beginning with section 663—the deed contained a restriction that the land may be used for residence purposes only. About 2 years ago the church purchased the lot from the third party, but because of the residence restrictions is unable to build a mission church on it.

H. R. 3636 would remove this restriction, and permit the church to build a mission on the land it has purchased. No expenditure of Federal funds or transfer of Federal property is involved. The action of the Senate Interior Committee in recommending enactment of H. R. 3636 was unanimous.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 3636) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 705, H. R. 3990.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 2, after the word "year", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That any amount of any annual appropriation left unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, H. R. 3990 is a measure which was transmitted

to Congress by the Department of the Interior to enable the Department to make long-range investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. The Subcommittee on Territories of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing on the bill, and received testimony from the Delegate from Alaska and the Department of the Interior in support of its purposes.

H. R. 3990 would authorize no new activity for the Federal Government in Alaska. For some years the Bureau of Reclamation has been conducting water resources study programs in the Territory on the basis of authorizations in appropriations bills. The pending measure would merely give legislative authority for such study programs on a permanent basis.

The legislation will encourage the industrial development of Alaska through wider use of hydroelectric power, and through irrigation and drainage activities.

Annual appropriations of not more than \$250,000 are authorized. The committee was informed that this amount is in line with sums which have been allowed for the past several years by the Appropriations Committees for the purposes of the bill.

In its consideration of the bill, the House of Representatives inserted language which would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. Such a proviso would not be in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds to the Bureau of Reclamation, which funds are available until expended. Furthermore, work of this sort in Alaska must necessarily be done during a short season, with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of that season. The proviso creates a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the middle of that work. For these reasons the committee recommends deletion of the proviso.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 700, Senate bill 2391.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2391) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as I understand, the acting majority leader has moved the consideration of the bill merely to make it the unfinished business; he does not expect to have the defense production bill considered today.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator from California, the distinguished minority leader, is absolutely correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I should like to announce the program for tomorrow, and I do so after having consulted with the minority leader.

Following the completion of action by the Senate on Calendar No. 700, Senate bill 2391, it will be the intention of the acting majority leader to move the consideration of Calendar No. 676, Senate bill 1835, to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended.

That bill will be followed by Calendar No. 707, Senate bill 787, granting the consent of Congress to the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the attainment of the conservation and development of the water resources of the Missouri Basin, and for other purposes, and Calendar No. 708, Senate bill 1210, to amend the Public Building Act of 1949 so as to eliminate the 1-year limitation on the period of leases of space for Federal agencies in the District of Columbia.

Unless there should be some change in the program, it will be the intention of the leadership to move that the Senate adjourn from tomorrow until Monday noon.

It is the plan of the leadership to have a call of the calendar on Monday, if the Committee on the Judiciary, between now and Friday, will do what we are very hopeful it will do, namely, report to the Senate some of the bills pending before it so that they may be considered on the call of the calendar.

Certainly nothing will be considered on the calendar on Monday except measures to which there is no objection.

For the information of the chairmen of committees, the presently announced schedule for tomorrow and Monday leads me to say that the intervening time will afford the committees an excellent opportunity to take action on measures which are pending before them. If the adjournment target date which we individually and collectively have set in the Senate is to be met, it is necessary that measures of real importance which are pending before the committees be acted upon at a very early date.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In the event the conference report on the mutual security authorization bill should be ready, will the Senator from Kentucky be prepared to have it considered tomorrow?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Not only will I desire that the Senate do that, but yesterday I made the statement that any conference report which came before the Senate would be considered immediately.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator from Kentucky and I understand each other perfectly, working together as we do. However, I assume, as to conference reports, that there will be advance consultation, because sometimes interested Senators wish to be on the floor at the time the reports are being considered. I merely wished to modify the Senator's use of the word "immediately."

Mr. CLEMENTS. The suggestion by the able minority leader is well taken. When I use the word "immediately," I mean as soon as possible after all the customary negotiations have taken place.

THE PRESERVATION OF OUR BASIC LIBERTIES

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, we are living through the most critical period of Western civilization. President Eisenhower carries the most momentous responsibilities of any man alive today. When he meets at Geneva with the leaders of the countries behind the Iron Curtain for negotiations which may have consequences which may last a generation, he should carry with him the assurance that this country is united behind him in defending our basic liberties, our belief in God, and the free-enterprise system, which has been endorsed repeated by both major political parties. None of us were elected to this body as Socialists, so let us speak and act like Republicans and Democrats who, regardless of our political differences, are all dedicated to the preservation of a free-enterprise competitive economy.

Mr. President, we are approaching an election in the United States. Some partisans on both sides of the aisle may make extreme statements which cannot be supported and which can seriously damage our position internationally. Recently I have been reading the official records of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. I have been dismayed to see how often the burden was placed upon our representatives to correct loose statements, often originally made by our own citizens and Government officials, which were thrown back at us in the course of debate by representatives of the Iron Curtain countries.

The 17th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council took place in New York in April 1954. One item on the agenda was a report on freedom of information. It had been prepared by a Mr. Lopez, a rapporteur, who had been instructed by the Council at its 14th session to prepare a report on national contemporary problems and develop-

ments in the field of freedom of information. The report was supported by the United States representatives.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have an excerpt from the official debates printed at this point in the RECORD, so that my colleagues can have some concept of the tenor of the debate when Mr. Tsarapkin, the delegate from Soviet Russia, took the floor. In making his statement Mr. Tsarapkin, the official delegate of the U. S. S. R., spoke for 2 days in reference to the report on freedom of information which had been prepared by Mr. Lopez pursuant to the direction of the Economic and Social Council. Because of language problems the United Nations does not publish a verbatim transcript of debates.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Tsarapkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that Mr. Lopez' report had been criticized from all sides and that its only defender had been the United States of America. That was understandable, for the rapporteur, instead of dealing with the problem in an objective way and with all the conscientiousness that the terms of reference given him by the United Nations demanded, had produced a work which was a mediocre repetition of the opinions of information monopolies, mostly American, such as the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Agency. He had not even taken the trouble to collate the information supplied by those agencies with that obtained from the countries he had criticized.

It might be thought at first sight that the Rapporteur had endeavored to examine all the problems arising in the field of information, but it quickly became clear that his chief aim had been to comply with the wishes of the monopolists concerned and that he had merely reproduced their point of view in order to lead the United Nations to adopt it.

The rapporteur had deliberately avoided the real problem. When he had tried to define freedom of information, he had not realized that such liberty existed only where it furthered the cause of peace, and that there could be no question of freedom when that information was used to disseminate warmongering propaganda. Neither had he thought of finding out who were the owners of information media in countries which were supposed to have freedom of information.

On the contrary, it was clear that he had wanted to present a favorable picture of the situation existing in certain countries, especially the United States of America, and through the use of lies and slander to paint a dark picture of the situation in the U. S. S. R. and the peoples' democracies.

He asserted that the Soviet press was a state monopoly, but that very choice of words revealed the source to which he owed his statement. It had been quite ridiculous for him to allege that freedom of criticism was limited, since one had only to open a Soviet newspaper to see numerous criticisms with respect to shortcomings in production or the incompetence of this or that person, as well as concerning economic, scientific, and other developments. Naturally they did not contain sensational items because Soviet newspapers did not sell their articles as did the capitalist press. Neither were they the echo of their masters' voice. While in the U. S. S. R. the press belonged to millions of workers, laborers, and peasants, in the United States of America it was millionaires who selected news. The rappor-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 12, 1955
For actions of July 11, 1955
84th-1st, No. 116

* * * * *

* At this season of the year, during the last few weeks of Congress, the Legisla- *
* tive Reporting Staff receives several hundred requests for information and *
* material each day. Usually only three persons are available to fill these re- *
* quests, and they must also prepare the Digest of Congressional Proceedings, *
* which should be issued as early as possible each day. These employees are here *
* to provide good service, and they want to do so. But if your requests can just *
* as well wait until after 11:00 a. m., such scheduling (for either visits or *
* phone calls) will enable us to render better over-all service to the Department. *
* It will also be helpful if you will arrange to consolidate your requests to the *
* extent feasible. *

* * * * *

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to and House received conference report on forest mining bill. Senate passed bills to: extend livestock loans, provide for USDA report on tobacco research program, request USDA report on agricultural weather forecasting, include onions under CEA, and amend Farm Tenant Act. House received conference report on travel expense allowance bill. House passed mutual security appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed with amendment H. R. 7224, the mutual security aid appropriation bill (pp. 8776-8818, 8823). Rejected by a voice vote an amendment offered by Rep. Whitten to prohibit the use of funds for technical assistance programs designed to increase agricultural production of underdeveloped countries; and rejected by a vote of 84 to 146 an amendment offered by Rep. Hand that the United States contribution to international agencies be limited to 33 1/3 % of the budget of such international agency.
The bill provides appropriations of \$2,638,741,750 (\$627,900,000 less than the budget estimates) and a reduction of \$21,366,750 in the estimated unobligated balances, and includes \$150,500,000 for technical assistance programs. The committee report requests that future budget estimates for this program be submitted to Congress earlier in the session. The report also states, "Another matter which seriously concerns the Committee is the evidence of questionable administrative practices followed in obligating, deobligating, and reobligating funds ..." (H. Rept. 1086) (p. 8823).
2. TRAVEL EXPENSES. Received the conference report on H. R. 6295, the per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses allowance (H. Rept. 1088) (pp. 8775-6, 8823). The House conferees receded from their disagreements to the Senate amendments, which provide for a maximum per diem allowance of \$12 and motorcycle mileage allowance of 6 cents and automobile allowance of 10 cents.
3. MINING; FORESTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5891, providing for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (H. Rept. 1096) (pp. 8818-9, 8823). The Senate agreed to the conference report (pp. 8713-4).
4. WATER. Conferees were appointed for consideration of H. R. 3990, providing for a study of water resources and potential of Alaska (p. 8818). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
5. ROADS. Received the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (H. Rept. 1097) (p. 8819).
6. HIGHWAYS. Rep. Sieminski urged that the tax load on the highway user be considered when methods for financing the Federal aid highway bill are under study (pp. 8819-20, 8822).
7. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported H. Res. 304, which would authorize the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to conduct studies and investigations of various specified matters within their jurisdiction (H. Rept. 1089) (p. 8776).
8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3383, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River storage project (H. Rept. 1087) (p. 8823).
9. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1878, to continue availability of certain ARS lands for transfer to Miles City, Mont. (H. Rept. 1091) (p. 8823).

is one of opposition to these programs I have mentioned, programs which would give to our own people a better share of our Nation's abundance and great wealth.

Even with our foreign-aid program, the Nation has tremendous surpluses of food and of all kinds of civilian goods which offer good living to our people. Yet with these great surpluses and the Nation's ever-increasing productive might, many of our citizens such as farmers, part-time and unemployed industrial workers, and others are faced with lower living standards.

Certainly, many of our own folks deserve a better break than they are getting. But there is no evidence that we can help them by destroying this important program as the opponents of this bill would like to do.

If we follow the thinking and philosophy of those who oppose this bill, and who also oppose liberal domestic policies, the chances are that unemployment and distress in this country would grow along with the pile of surplus food and everything else.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the same thought and consideration for our own people be given when we vote to improve minimum wage, social security, housing, and other legislation designed to do something for our own people.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7224) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HAND. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HAND moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 251, nays 123, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]

YEAS—251

Addonizio	Friedel	Norblad
Albert	Fulton	O'Brien, Ill.
Allen, Calif.	Gamble	O'Brien, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Garmatz	O'Hara, Ill.
Arends	Gary	O'Neill
Ashley	Gathings	Ostertag
Aspinall	George	Passman
Auchincloss	Gordon	Patman
Avery	Granahan	Patterson
Ayres	Green, Oreg.	Pelly
Baker	Griffiths	Pfost
Baldwin	Gubser	Philbin
Bass, N. H.	Hagen	Pilcher
Eates	Hale	Pillion
Baumhart	Halleck	Poage
Becker	Harden	Poff
Bennett, Fla.	Hardy	Preston
Boggs	Harris	Price
Boland	Harvey	Priest
Bolling	Hays, Ark.	Prouty
Bolton	Hays, Ohio	Quigley
Frances P.	Hayworth	Rabaut
Bolton	Heseltun	Radwan
Oliver P.	Hillings	Rains
Bowler	Hollfield	Ray
Boykin	Holmes	Reuss
Boyle	Holt	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brooks, Tex.	Holtzman	Rhodes, Pa.
Brown, Ga.	Hope	Richards
Broyhill	Horan	Riehlman
Burleson	Huddleston	Riley
Byrd	Hyde	Roberts
Byrne, Pa.	Ikard	Robson, Ky.
Byrnes, Wis.	Jarman	Rodino
Canfield	Jenkins	Rogers, Mass.
Cannon	Johnson, Wis.	Rooney
Carnahan	Jones, Ala.	Roosevelt
Carrigg	Jones, Mo.	Schenck
Celler	Judd	Schwengel
Chelf	Karsten	Scott
Chiperfield	Kean	Scudder
Chudoff	Kearns	Seely-Brown
Clark	Keating	Selden
Cole	Kee	Shelley
Cooper	Kelley, Pa.	Sheppard
Corbett	Keogh	Sieminski
Coudert	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Cramer	Kilday	Sisk
Cretella	King, Calif.	Smith, Miss.
Cunningham	Kluczynski	Spence
Curtis, Mass.	Knutson	Springer
Dague	Lane	Staggers
Davidson	Lanham	Steed
Davis, Ga.	Lankford	Sullivan
Dawson, Ill.	Latham	Taber
Dawson, Utah	LeCompte	Teague, Calif.
Deane	Lesinski	Thompson, N. J.
Delaney	Lipscomb	Thompson, Tex.
Denton	McCarthy	Thornberry
Derounian	McConnell	Tollefson
Devereux	McCormack	Trimble
Dixon	McDonough	Tumulty
Dodd	Macdonald	Vanik
Dolliver	Machrowicz	Van Zandt
Donohue	Mack, Ill.	Velde
Donovan	Madden	Vinson
Dorn, N. Y.	Magnuson	Vorys
Doyle	Mahon	Vursell
Durham	Mailliard	Wainwright
Edmondson	Marshall	Walter
Elliott	Martin	Watts
Ellsworth	Matthews	Westland
Engle	Meador	Wickersham
Fallon	Morrow	Wigglesworth
Fascell	Metcalf	Williams, N. J.
Feighan	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Ind.
Fenton	Minshall	Wolcott
Flood	Mollohan	Wolverton
Fogarty	Morano	Wright
Forand	Morgan	Yates
Ford	Moss	Young
Forrester	Multer	Younger
Fountain	Murray, Ill.	Zablocki
Frazier	Murray, Tenn.	
Frelinghuysen	Natcher	

NAYS—123

Abbltt	Dies	Moulder
Abernethy	Dondero	Nelson
Adair	Dorn, S. C.	Nicholson
Alexander	Dowdy	Norrell
Alger	Fisher	O'Hara, Minn.
Andersen,	Fjare	O'Konski
H. Carl	Flynt	Phillips
Andresen.	Gavin	Reece, Tenn.
August H.	Gentry	Reed, Ill.
Andrews	Grant	Rees, Kans.
Ashmore	Gray	Robeson, Va.
Bailey	Gross	Rogers, Fla.
Barden	Gwinn	Rogers, Tex.
Bass, Tenn.	Haley	Rutherford
Beamer	Hand	Saylor
Belcher	Harrison, Nebr.	Schrer
Bell	Harrison, Va.	Scrivner
Bennett, Mich.	Henderson	Shuford
Bentley	Herlong	Sikes
Berry	Hiestand	Siler
Betts	Hoeven	Simpson, Ill.
Blitch	Hull	Smith, Kans.
Bonner	Jennings	Smith, Va.
Bosch	Jensen	Smith, Wis.
Bow	Johansen	Talle
Bray	Jonas	Teague, Tex.
Brooks, La.	Jones, N. C.	Thomas
Brown, Ohio	Kilgore	Thompson, La.
Brownson	King, Pa.	Thompson,
Budge	Knox	Mich.
Burdick	Krueger	Thomson, Wyo.
Carlyle	Laird	Tuck
Cederberg	Landrum	Van Felt
Church	Long	Weaver
Clevenger	Lovre	Wharton
Colmer	McIntire	Whitten
Cooley	McMillan	Wier
Coon	McVey	Williams, Miss.
Crumpacker	Mack, Wash.	Williams, N. Y.
Curtis, Mo.	Mason	Willis
Davis, Wis.	Miller, Nebr.	Winstead
Dempsey	Mills	Withrow

NOT VOTING—60

Anfuso	Green, Pa.	Miller, N. Y.
Barrett	Gregory	Morrison
Blatnik	Hébert	Mumma
Buchanan	Hess	Osmers
Buckley	Hill	Perkins
Burnside	Hinshaw	Polk
Bush	Hoffman, Ill.	Powell
Chase	Hoffman, Mich.	Reed, N. Y.
Chatham	Hosmer	Rivers
Chenoweth	Jackson	Rogers, Colo.
Christopher	James	Sadlak
Davis, Tenn.	Johnson, Calif.	St. George
Diggs	Kearney	Sheehan
Dingell	Kelly, N. Y.	Short
Dollinger	Kirwan	Taylor
Eberharter	Klein	Udall
Evins	McCulloch	Utt
Fernandez	McDowell	Widnall
Fine	McGregor	Wilson, Calif.
Fino	Miller, Calif.	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Osmers for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Sheehan against.

Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. McCulloch against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Utt against.

Mr. Fernandez for, with Mr. Chase against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Hess.

Mr. Fine with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Mumma.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. Morrison with Mrs. St. George.

Mr. Burnside with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Chenoweth.

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Wilson of California.

Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Evins with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. James.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members speaking on the mutual security appropriation bill may have 5 legislative days in which to extend and revise their own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ASPINALL, O'BRIEN of New York, MILLER of Nebraska, and SAYLOR.

MULTIPLE USE OF SURFACE OF SAME TRACTS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. ENGLE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1096)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with a further amendment as follows:

On page 5, line 17, of the Senate engrossed amendment, after the words "United States", insert the words "subsequent to the location of the claim"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WALTER ROGERS,
LEE METCALF,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
WILLIAM A. DAWSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681), and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

Amendment No. 1: Insertion, after the words "but not limited to," where the first occur in the first full sentence of section 1, of the words "common varieties of the following: ". Agreed to by the managers on the part of the House, this amendment results in language in section 1 conforming to the initial clause of section 3 of the bill, which in turn is complementary to the definition of "common varieties" contained in the last full sentence of section 3.

Amendment No. 2: Addition, in the first sentence of section 1 of the bill, following the words "is not otherwise expressly authorized by law, including", of the words "but not limited to, the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, and". Agreed to by the managers on the part of the House, this amendment refers to the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, and makes clear the intent to leave the provisions of this act unaffected by the terms of the bill.

Amendment No. 3: Deletion, following the word "municipalities" in the second full sentence of section 1, of the words "or any person.". Agreed to by the managers on the part of the House, this amendment deletes a clause contained in the Materials Disposal Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), in the belief that authority of the Secretary of the Interior to make available, without charge, materials and resources subject to the act, should not include such discretionary power in the case of individuals. Authority in this respect affecting governmental subdivisions, non-profit associations, or corporations, etc., is unaffected by the amendment.

Amendment No. 4: Deletion, after the words "Department of Agriculture" where they last appear in section 1 of the bill, of the proviso: "Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, such leases or permits may be issued for lands administered for national parks, monuments, and wildlife purposes only when the President, by Executive order, finds and declares that such action is necessary in the interests of national defense." Originally inserted in the bill by House committee amendment, this proviso was intended to insure that amendments to the Materials Act of 1947 contained in section 1 of the bill would not be construed as opening lands administered for the purposes specified to Materials Act entry. In concurring in the Senate amendment deleting the proviso, the House managers are in agreement that the fourth full sentence of section 1 of the bill clearly accomplishes the purpose intended by the proviso, and that the language deleted might have been subject to a construction vesting, in the executive branch, authority with respect to these areas presently reserved to the Congress.

Amendment No. 5: Addition, following the proviso in subsection (b) of section 4 of the bill, of a further proviso as follows: "Provided further, That if at any time the locator requires more timber for his mining operations than is available to him from the claim after disposition of timber therefrom by the United States, he shall be entitled, free of charge, to be supplied with timber for such requirements from the nearest timber administered by the disposing agency which is ready for harvesting under the rules and regulations of that agency and

which is substantially equivalent in kind and quantity to the timber estimated by the disposing agency to have been disposed of from the claim: "The managers on the part of the House agreed to this Senate amendment, with an amendment inserting, after the word "United States", the words "subsequent to the location of the claim.". The amendment, as amended and agreed to by the conference committee, would require the Federal agency disposing, after location, of timber on a claim, to supply timber to the claimant in the amount the Federal agency has removed if the claimant needs such timber in his mining operation.

Amendment No. 6: Occurs in subsection (b) of section 4, in the form of an additional proviso, to be inserted after the proviso adopted by agreement to amendment 5, as follows: "Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or in any way interfere with or modify the laws of the States which lie wholly or in part westward of the ninety-eighth meridian relating to the ownership, control, appropriation, use, and distribution of ground or surface waters within any unpatented mining claim." Agreed to by the House managers, this amendment makes clear an intent to leave unaffected the operation of State water laws in the reclamation West governing the ownership, control, appropriation, use, and distribution of ground or surface waters.

Amendment No. 7: Insertion, preceding the word "limitation" where it first occurs following the words "United States" in section 7, of the word "reservation".

Amendment No. 8: Insertion, after the word "limitation" where it first occurs following the words "United States" in section 7, of a comma.

Amendment No. 9: Insertion, preceding the word "limitation" where it last occurs following the words "United States" in the House version of section 7, of the word "reservation".

Amendment No. 10: Insertion, after the word "limitation" where it last occurs following the words "United States" in the House version of section 7, of a comma.

Amendment No. 11: Following the word "patent", where it last occurs in the House version of section 7, striking the period and adding the following: "or to limit or restrict any use of the lands covered by any patented or unpatented mining claim by the United States, its lessees, permittees, and licensees which is otherwise authorized by law." The House managers agreed to these several clarifying and perfecting amendments (amendments Nos. 7 through 11) to underscore the legislative intent to leave unaffected the scope and operation of certain existing statutes which limit or restrict mining activities upon lands owned by the United States. Examples include: the act of April 8, 1942 (62 Stat. 162), which opened the reversioned Oregon & California Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws, but which limited—with respect to timber on such lands—the rights of persons making entry on those lands; the act of August 12, 1953 (Public Law 250, 83d Cong., 1st sess.; 67 Stat. 559), and the act of August 13, 1954 (Public Law 585, 83d Cong., 2d sess.; 68 Stat. 708), both of which operate, within the terms thereof, to create authority for, and to establish procedure whereby, there is reserved to the United States all Leasing Act minerals. Further, the latter two acts operate to reserve to the United States, its lessees, permittees, and licensees, within the limits specifically set out, the right to entry upon and removal from mining locations (prior to, and after patent) of Leasing Act minerals; and the right to use mining locations, or restricted mineral patent lands falling within the scope

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of *July* 13, 1955
84th-1st, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate agreed to conference report on travel expense allowance bill. Senate committee reported reserve forces bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works appropriation bill. House agreed to Senate amendment on livestock loans bill.

SENATE

- ~~1. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6295, the travel expense allowance bill, which generally increases maximum subsistence allowances from \$9 to \$12, and maximum mileage allowances from 4 and 6 cents to 7 and 10 cents (pp. 8924-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.~~
- ~~2. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (S. Rept. 840) (p. 8916).~~
- ~~3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a James Valley (Edgeley, N. Dak.) Electric Cooperative, Inc., resolution favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam, and opposing the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding REA (p. 8911).~~
- ~~4. WHEAT; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted resolutions of the McKenzie (N. Dak.) County Farmers Union favoring 90 percent of parity for basic commodities and a two-price plan for wheat (pp. 8911-2).~~
5. WATER RESOURCES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8948). House conferees were appointed July 11.

6. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Passed as reported H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government (p. 8951). The bill authorizes the heads of departments and agencies of the Government to purchase bonds for officers and employees out of appropriated funds.
7. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (p. 8962).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that the military reserve bill will be considered today and that it is hoped the defense production bill will be considered next Tuesday (p. 8954).

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, which provides funds for the AEC, the TVA, certain functions of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army (pp. 8971-3, 8928-48). The House receded from its disagreement to provisions establishing a GS-17 position for the Budget and Finance Officer in the Interior Department and for the Program Chief in the Corps of Engineers; and receded from its disagreement to the amount of funds for the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District and the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District. This bill is now ready for the President.

Both Houses received a message from the President on his approval of H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill, in which he states that he will disregard a provision in the bill prohibiting the Defense Secretary from liquidating functions performed by civilian agencies within the Department which could be done by private industry. The President also announced his dissatisfaction with a provision "virtually" precluding the "services from considering the purchase of foreign made spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth." (H. Doc. 218) (pp. 8953, 8996-7, 9005-6.)
10. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 8973).
11. LOANS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 4915, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 9002). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require contract market to permit delivery of commodities, under futures contracts, at delivery points and locational price differentials to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).
13. FOREST LANDS. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to authorize the interchange of forest lands between the Departments of Agriculture and Defense; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment the following bills: S. 72, to provide that certain lands acquired by the U. S. shall be administered by the Agriculture Secretary as national forest lands (H. Rept. 1169); H. R. 374, to authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest (H. Rept. 1170); and with

Corps of Engineers: Construction, general, fiscal year 1956—Continued

Construction, general, State and project (1)	Budget estimate for fiscal year 1956		House allowance		Senate allowance		Conference allowance	
	Construction (2)	Planning (3)	Construction (4)	Planning (5)	Construction (6)	Planning (7)	Construction (8)	Planning (9)
Texas—Continued								
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (Galveston district):								
Guadalupe River channel to Victoria.....		\$5,000		\$5,000		\$5,000		\$5,000
Houston ship channel:								
36-foot project.....	\$500,000		\$500,000		\$1,000,000		\$750,000	
McGee Bend Dam.....			1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
Mooringsport Reservoir, La. and Tex. (See Louisiana.)								
Navarro Mills Reservoir.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway.....	600,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
Red River levees below Denison Dam. (See Arkansas.)								
San Antonio.....		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Texarkana Reservoir.....	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000	
Waco Reservoir.....		100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000
Utah: Salt Lake City.....		5,000		5,000		5,000		5,000
Vermont: Wrightsville Reservoir (modification).....		40,000		40,000		40,000		40,000
Virginia:								
Deep Creek.....					150,000		150,000	
Norfolk Harbor: Craney Island disposal area.....	700,000		700,000		700,000		700,000	
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line R.R. bridge.....	800,000		800,000		800,000		800,000	
Virginia Beach.....	235,000		235,000		235,000		235,000	
Winter Harbor.....					150,000		150,000	
Washington:								
Chief Joseph Dam.....	18,000,000		18,000,000		18,000,000		18,000,000	
Columbia River local protection, Idaho, Oregon, and Wash- ington: Randle, Wash.....		3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000
Colfax.....		40,000		40,000		40,000		40,000
Eagle Gorge Reservoir.....	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River:								
Dredge extension 30-foot channel, new turning basin.....			421,800		421,800		421,800	
Point Chehalis.....	120,000		120,000		120,000		120,000	
Ice Harbor lock and dam.....					1,000,000		1,000,000	
John Day lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)								
McNary lock and dam, Oregon and Washington. (See Oregon.)								
Shilshole Bay.....		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
Tacoma Harbor.....					646,200		646,200	
The Dalles Dam, Oreg. and Wash. (See Oregon.)								
West Virginia:								
Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va. (See Maryland.)					1,000,000		1,000,000	
Hildebrand lock and dam.....								
New Cumberland lock and dam, Ohio and West Virginia. (See Ohio.)								
Summersville Reservoir.....		75,000		75,000		75,000		75,000
Sutton Reservoir.....			1,300,000		1,300,000		1,300,000	
Wisconsin:								
Cornucopia Harbor.....					230,000		230,000	
Sheboygan Harbor.....					218,000		218,000	
Wyoming:								
Greybull.....	300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Jackson Hole, Snake River.....		55,000		55,000		55,000		55,000
Local protection projects not requiring specific legislation.....	600,000		700,000		700,000		700,000	
Emergency bank protection.....			400,000		400,000		400,000	
Snagging and clearing.....	300,000							
Projects deferred for restudy.....		171,000		171,000		208,000		171,000
Small authorized projects.....	2,000,000		4,000,000		4,500,000		4,500,000	
Total.....	361,275,000	5,000,000	366,294,800	5,068,000			394,531,000	5,742,000
Lower Columbia River fish-sanctuary program (Fish and Wildlife Service).....	1,400,000		1,400,000		900,000		900,000	
Program total, construction, general.....	362,675,000	5,000,000	367,694,800	5,068,000	404,969,000	6,304,000	395,431,000	5,742,000
Savings on completed projects to be applied to approved program.....			-2,800,000	-68,000				
Grand total, construction, general.....			364,894,800	5,000,000	404,969,000	6,304,000	395,431,000	5,742,000

Mr. ELLENDER. Operation and maintenance: The conferees agreed on \$83,030,000 instead of \$83,560,000 as passed the Senate and \$82,500,000 as passed the House.

General expense: On General Expense the conferees recommend \$9,300,000 in lieu of \$9,400,000 as passed the Senate and \$9,200,000 as passed the House.

Mississippi River and tributaries: The conferees recommend \$51,962,500 for Mississippi River and Tributaries which is an even split between the amount for this item as passed the House and as passed the Senate.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish to take this opportunity to commend the committee for its splendid work on the bill, particularly in retaining in the bill the item for the Yellowtail project in Montana, and the Owl Creek project in Wyoming. I

am very much interested in the Yellowtail project, because I hope it will provide some power for my State which needs it very badly at the moment. I have been associated for a number of years with both distinguished Senators from Montana in working for the Yellowtail project.

Of course, I am very much interested in the Owl Creek project, for which the bill carries an item of \$900,000 to commence construction of that project.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana was instrumental in writing into the bill the item for the Owl Creek project. The people of that area are very appreciative of his effective work.

An appropriation was made for that project a number of years ago, but, because of some difficulty with respect to the 160-acre limitation provision, the money was used elsewhere. Inasmuch as we have been able to secure the enactment of legislation which corrects the

situation with respect to the limitation on privately owned land in the area, it is now possible to go ahead with the Owl Creek project with the unanimous support of all the people of that area.

Therefore, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished Senator from Louisiana for his fine work, and also to thank the other members of the committee for the efforts they put forth to get the bill through in such good shape.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am very grateful to my good friend from Wyoming. I wish to say also that we provided funds for Ice Harbor. There are 2 or 3 projects in the Snake River Basin which, in my judgment, should be considered as early as possible. Among those is Bruce's Eddy. My good friend from Idaho succeeded in placing in the bill a provision which would have had the effect of authorizing the planning of that project, but the House would not agree to that

provision. It is my hope that the Committees on Public Works of both Houses will consider this worthy project when they take up the next public works bill, and that they will include the project in an authorization bill so that money at least for planning can be provided at an early date.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I should like to bring to the Senator's attention a request for approximately \$240,000 to construct a transmission line from the Yellow Tail Dam site in Montana to Lovell, Wyo. About 2 years ago the Bureau of Reclamation erected the poles and crossarms, and bought the wire. All that is needed at the present time is about \$240,000 to string the wires, so that power can be transmitted from Montana into our State, where it is needed very badly. If a supplemental appropriation bill is taken up later I hope the amount can be included in that bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to give assurance to my good friend from Wyoming that that matter is being considered. An effort will be made to include an appropriation for that purpose in the bill which is now before the House.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

REPORT ON CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LONG, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. GOLDWATER conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives during the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE MAILING OF PUBLICATIONS OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 833, H. R. 4585.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4585) to amend the act of August 24, 1912, to simplify the procedures governing the mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, H. R. 4585 amends the act of August 24, 1912, to permit churches and church organizations to mail their publications under second-class rates—the rates now applicable—without the necessity of maintaining subscription lists separate from their membership lists.

Enactment of H. R. 4585 would have no effect on postal revenues but would remove a hardship currently imposed on churches and church organizations. This would place churches and church organizations in the same status with respect to rate requirements as institutions of learning, trade unions, benevolent societies, and other similar organizations now provided for in the act of August 24, 1912, as amended.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], who desires to address the Senate, has been very generous with his colleagues this afternoon. He has permitted discussion of the conference report on the public works appropriation bill to continue without interruption. Certainly I would not wish to make any statement with respect to the pending bill until after the Senator from Vermont has had an opportunity to address the Senate.

PROBLEMS BUT NO CRISIS

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation of the graciousness of the acting majority leader. This is not the first time that similar sentiments have been expressed and acted upon on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. President, the newspapers recently have been trying to work up a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary Dulles. The Secretary is supposed to believe that Soviet affairs are in such a critical condition that they feel a top conference to be necessary, and that they would be negotiating from weakness. In opposition, the President is reported as not appearing to think that we can count on so favorable an approach to the agenda of the conference.

As I see it the rulers of the Soviet are not being driven to negotiation by a collapse of their policies, foreign or domestic. Rather, perhaps, they are get-

ting a truer picture of the facts of life and are intelligently adjusting themselves to it. Growing realization of difficulties rather than sudden crisis explains whatever "new mood" they may seem to display.

It is true that the Soviet endeavor to split Western Germany from the Allies has failed. Yet it is also true that the rearming of Germany is running into trouble with the Germans themselves, many millions of whom abhor the military system which led their nation to defeat in two world wars, and who distrust the formation once more of a national army with all the chances and mischances of a new general staff on the old lines.

It is true that the people of the satellite countries are sullen and noncooperative but the revolt in East Germany was quickly put down, and any future uprising can be controlled with similar ruthlessness.

It is true that the scale of living among their own people is low, that promises of improvement are indefinitely deferred and that no great or immediate improvement is in sight. Yet the Russian people have always lived under tyranny and have always suffered as a result. There is no expectation that they will revolt. Should they do so their endeavor would end in failure.

Except perhaps in agriculture, there is no crisis. The Soviet government is not being driven by dire necessity to a new willingness to negotiate. In my judgment that new willingness arises from a correspondingly new willingness to face facts.

This reminds me of a story. The town of Concord, Mass., was the home of a group of philosophers who called themselves transcendentalists. Among them was one lady philosopher, Margaret Fuller by name, who one day announced "I accept the universe." Emerson reported this announcement in a letter to Carlyle. He replied, "By gad she'd better." Maybe our Soviet friends are "accepting the universe."

Communism has gone as far as it can on its present road. It leads to nowhere. There is nothing in sight except more of the same. This situation is not one which intelligent, ambitious men would rejoice to accept. They are looking for further achievement, but they are not in critical present trouble.

We will therefore make a serious mistake if we negotiate under the delusion that a crisis of some sort has driven the Soviet leadership to Geneva. Instead practical self-interest has led them there. Practical self-interest will guide their negotiations there. They can successfully be met only by a corresponding intelligence on our part.

It would be most unintelligent to assume that they are dealing from weakness.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the senior Senator from New Jersey has likewise been a fine cooperator in the chamber this afternoon, and I certainly would not wish to go forward with the pending business until after he has had an opportunity to address the Senate.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to amend rice quota law. Senate made supplemental appropriation bill its unfinished business. House committee reported bills to amend the Sugar Act, tobacco allotments-quotas law, and rice quota law.

SENATE

1. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 2573, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers would be used in determining such allotments (p. 9785).
2. RIVER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 730, to authorize a water compact between Kans. and Okla. for the waters of the Ark. River and its tributaries as they affect such States (p. 9777).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed over, upon requests of Sens. Ervin and Ellender, S. 2442, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (p. 9779).
Passed as reported S. 926, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Ventura River reclamation project, Calif., and S. 1194, to provide for construction by the Secretary of the Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Nebr., as a unit of the Mo. River Basin project (pp. 9797-9801).

4. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (pp. 9784-5).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Made its unfinished business H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (p. 9803).
6. ELECTRIFICATION; WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted Oregon Grange resolutions urging the return of certain hi-lines to the Bonneville Power Administration and favoring a two-price plan for wheat (p. 9763).
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc 165, the manual on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, has been released. He stated that the document contains a complete history of the seaway, a description of all of its economic, engineering, power, maintenance, legal, and other ramifications (pp. 9769-72).
8. REGULATORY AGENCIES. Sen. Sparkman expressed concern over "the growing practice of the executive branch of the Government to usurp the power of the legislative branch of the Government through perversion of the regulatory agencies" (pp. 9787-8).
9. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler inserted a Maryland Farm News article, "Baltimore: the Port That Helped Agriculture," outlining reasons for Baltimore's importance in the development of agricultural trade, with special reference to the ability of the grain "mixers" (p. 9790).
10. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc. 40, the revised edition of the Internal Security Manual, has been released, and inserted Scott McLeod's letter commending this publication, with particular reference to Parts III and IV which relate especially to employee security programs (p. 9659, July 22).

HOUSE

11. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the USDA, to increase the borrowing power of the CCC from \$10 to \$12 billion; referred to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9862). Bills have been introduced in both Houses to execute the provisions of this proposal.
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress (p. 9850). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
12. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 1348) (p. 9863).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6846, to provide for tobacco allotments on farms with no previously established quota (H. Rept. 1358); and reported without amendment H. R. 6847, to provide for the establishment of burley tobacco allotments (H. Rept. 1359), and H. R. 6845, to establish national marketing quotas for tobacco (H. Rept. 1360) (p. 9863).
14. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7302, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (H. Rept. 1361) (p. 9863).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment on page 2, after line 6, to strike out:

SEC. 2. Any allotment available to the State of Louisiana for hospital construction under the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., sec. 291, and the following), may be applied by the State of Louisiana to the purchase price established in the first section of this act.

And in line 13, to change the section number from "3" to "2."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF THE OLD COLONY PROJECT TO THE BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6980) providing for the conveyance of the Old Colony project to the Boston Housing Authority, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, on page 2, line 5, after the word "determine", to insert a comma and "and the amount received for each project shall be reported by the Administrator to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6043) to amend section 216 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY IN BOULDER CITY, NEV.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 514) to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested of Calendar No. 1103, S. 514.

Mr. PURTELL. My reason for requesting an explanation is that we did not have the report before us until a very late hour this morning.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am very happy to make an explanation of the bill.

As the title of the bill indicates, it is designed to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, in the vicinity of Hoover Dam, on the Colorado River. It also provides for assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada.

The pending measure had its origin in a virtual mandate from the Appropriations Committees of the Congress as far back as 1948 that the Federal Government should divest itself of strictly municipal functions, under which deficits were mounting. Up to this year the total deficits on strictly municipal operations since 1941 amount to approximately \$1,400,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in 1950 had Dr. Reining, of the University of Southern California, make an objective survey of Boulder City. In the main, his recommendations, modified by the Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, from the substance of the bill before the Senate for passage.

Public hearings were held at Boulder City in May of this year, when the local people were given full opportunity to express their opinions. Following those hearings, a special subcommittee, of the parent committee of the Senate, reviewed the entire record and recommended certain amendments to S. 514, which are outlined in report No. 1091, and which I am suggesting as committee amendments to be considered prior to the passage of the bill.

It should be pointed out that the Federal Government has an investment of more than \$150 million in Hoover Dam and powerplant, which is the vital source of electric energy for southern California, Arizona, and Nevada. In addition, it is the regional headquarters of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Mines has an important installation there, and the National Park Service operates the Lake Mead Recreational Area.

More than 2 million persons, from every State in the Union and many foreign countries, visit Hoover Dam and the Lake Mead Recreational Area annually. While a charge is made for inspection of the dam and for the recreational facilities, none of the proceeds would go to defray municipal costs that are incident to handling this vast number of visitors, most of whom pass through Boulder City.

Under the provisions of the bill, the Government would recoup its investment of \$1½ million in more than 200 homes that are owned by the Government, and which it is now renting to its employees. The Federal Government owns all of the land in the city, on which approximately 800 private homes and commercial buildings have been erected. The land is under long-term leases, with a maximum

term of 53 years. It is proposed that the land be sold at the full appraised value, the value to be determined immediately after the passage of the enabling legislation. All the land not needed for Federal activities would be transferred to the municipality, subject to existing leases. School property constructed by the Government at a cost of approximately \$1,700,000 would be transferred to the local school district. A special fund made up of revenues from the disposal of Federal property would be set up.

I may say that over the years the costs have been prorated between the Federal Government and the two allottees who operate Hoover Dam as the operating agency, one being the Department of Water and Power, and the other being the Southern California Edison Company. From this fund, an appropriation of \$395,000 would be authorized for deferred maintenance of city facilities and utilities and for providing additional facilities and utilities in the Lake View Addition area. Over the years there has been very little maintenance of the streets and alleys, and this fund is necessary in order to place the city in proper condition for disposal under this measure. From this fund an appropriation of \$395,000 would be authorized for deferred maintenance of city facilities and utilities and for providing additional facilities and utilities in the Lake View Addition area.

Up to 19,500 kilowatts of power from Hoover Dam would be made available to the city, for resale in the municipal area.

The Federal Government would deliver to the municipality water which is filtered and potable.

Every 5 years after the act goes into effect, the Secretary of the Interior would be required to investigate the need for continuance of all or part of the water supply, and to make recommendations to the Congress. In all, the bill seeks to reduce the Federal supervision of strictly municipal operations, and to place responsibility on the local residents, of whom there are approximately 4,000. About half of the 4,000 include employees of the Federal Government and their families.

Mr. President, I can make a more detailed explanation of the bill, paragraph by paragraph, if that is desired.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his explanation.

I have no objection to passage of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I may object, until another calendar call, although I am very much of the opinion that the plan to have the Federal Government dispose of this property has a very desirable objective, nevertheless in this case we are dealing with subject matter which may establish a precedent for the disposal of other Federal municipalities. So I wish to be doubly sure—that is my only purpose in this connection—that the people of the country will get their money's worth from the disposal.

Of course, as my friend, the Senator from Nevada, has pointed out, Boulder Dam attracts a great many visitors to

that area each year. I am sure that no one in Nevada or Arizona or California, either, regrets that. Such Federal projects which attract visitors are great sources of revenue for the States which are visited by the tourists.

I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Nevada as I read a brief summary of the bill, as I understand it. This summary is very much skeletonized, but it covers some of the highlights which I believe are involved:

Senate bill 514 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain Federal property in Boulder City, Nev., by sale.

With respect to dwellings, duplex houses, garages, and personal property thereon, a system of priority of purchase is provided for the benefit of Federal employees.

The bill, as originally drafted, called for payment of the appraised value of the housing to be sold; but as the bill has been amended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the price to be paid will be the lower of two figures: first, the appraised value; or, second, the net cost of construction, operation, and maintenance of the Government-owned housing, less the rentals.

The current fair market value is approximately \$2 million. The net value, under the formula just mentioned, is \$1,414,639, as of May 31, 1953. I obtained these figures from the committee's report.

All land within the municipal limits not needed for Federal purposes would be transferred to the municipality, without cost. The existing lessees would have the option of purchasing their lots from the municipality at the appraised value.

The bill would authorize the United States to transfer, without consideration, all school buildings in the Boulder City municipal area to the appropriate school districts.

I am troubled about two things, which perhaps can be cleared up; or perhaps the bill can go to the foot of the calendar, and in the meantime can be discussed among ourselves; or, better still, perhaps it can go to another call of the calendar, because I understand there will be another calendar call in a day or two.

I am troubled about the interesting formula which results in the transfer of some of the property for less than its fair market value, the property to go to private citizens for private use. I do not know why we should transfer such property for less than its fair market value, when the land is to be for private use.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield briefly to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. In any operation in which a number of Government workers are living, if we do not give them some priority, we may find that someone else—in this case, perhaps someone interested in the fishing at Boulder Dam—will buy the property. In that case, the first thing we know, the persons whose services are essential to the operation of Boulder Dam will be without housing, and the Government will have to construct new housing for them.

So it seemed to us that the persons who live there and who operate the plant should live in these houses, rather than to have them occupied by other persons. That was one of the reasons we had.

Mr. MORSE. I have no objection to giving priority to the Government workers; I think we should do so. But I do not understand why we should give them priority plus the property at less than its fair market value.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me at this point?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. I should like to try to clear up that point. We had some difficulty in working out the formula. The thought was that under the formula the United States Government would receive each and every cent it had invested in the homes from 1931 to date. Approximately 250 homes remain to be sold under the formula. The majority—approximately 195 of the homes—are occupied today, and have been for many years, by Bureau of Reclamation personnel, all of whom are an integral part of the operation of Boulder Dam. They have paid the rentals from 1931 to 1955.

The theory of the committee which examined this measure very carefully was to make the Government whole as regards the amount of money shown on the books, namely, approximately \$1,400,000, to which the Senator from Oregon has referred. The committee felt that was the fair return for the 205 homes which are to be sold under this measure. That is why the formula was arrived at by that method, namely, by providing that the amount paid would be the appraised value or the book value, whichever was the lower. The purpose is to give full weight to two factors: First, by and large, the homes are old ones, and have been occupied for more than 20 years in many cases by the same persons, the average occupancy being approximately 17, 18, 19, or 20 years; and also it was the feeling of the committee that the method proposed is the fair one by means of which to give the tenants an opportunity to purchase the homes at the value shown on the books of the city manager of the Bureau of Reclamation for Boulder City.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may proceed for another 5 minutes on this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the explanation given by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] raises a point which disturbs me very much. I do not know why we should sell the property to these Government employees for what the United States has in the property. I imagine that across the country there are hundreds of million of dollars' worth of pieces of property, owned by the United States Government, which citizens would like to purchase for what the Government has in those properties.

To me this is a pretty cold business proposition. We have some houses there owned by the Federal Government. They have a fair market value. What

difference does it make that some Government employees have rented the property for 5, 10, 15, or 20 years? Have the rents been reasonable? Have the renters obtained their money's worth? Have we not spent taxpayer's dollars in maintenance?

I see no reason why we should give renters, when they come to buy the property, an offset of the rent they have already paid, when that rent has been fair over the years. This property has a fair market value. To say that these houses are old is only another way of saying that their value is not so high as it would be if they were new. But who paid for the deterioration over the years? The taxpayers of the United States. I hope the Government has been getting enough rent for the houses to make up for the depreciation.

It is proposed to sell this property for private use. It is not for public use. It is proposed to be sold for private housing. Certainly we want to keep these Government employees; but there will be other Government employees. Government employees working on this project will come and go. As I see it, as of this moment, what we are doing is selling Federal property for private purposes for less than its fair market value. I think that is wrong.

The second problem raised by the bill is whether or not we are to obtain any compensation whatever from the school districts for the school property. It is a very pleasant thing for a school district to have an entire school system handed to it for nothing.

I want the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Alabama to understand that I am not adamant on this question. I am merely not satisfied that I understand the situation sufficiently to justify my voting for the bill today. I am very much concerned about transferring this property to Government employees for less than its fair market value, when it is to be put to private use. Therefore I object. I hope I can reach some agreement with Senators who are interested between now and the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard; and the bill will be passed over.

CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, is this the conference report which the Senator from Louisiana discussed with the minority leader and the acting majority leader a while ago?

Mr. LONG. It is.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand, it involves merely the acceptance by the House of the Senate amendment.

Mr. LONG. The Senator is correct. The bill is in the form in which it passed the Senate by unanimous consent. The House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agreed to the Senate amendment. From the Senate point of view, there is involved only the matter of the House concurring in the amendment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next bill on the calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 56) authorizing construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for the protection of St. Louis, Mo., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to make it clear that I am not expressing either approval or disapproval of the proposed legislation. However, I feel that because \$123 million is involved, this is a bill which ought not to be acted upon on the call of the calendar. Therefore, for that reason only, I object.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. PURTELL. Certainly.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut exactly what his objection to the bill is. It has been approved by the subcommit-

tee and the full committee, and it has been considered very carefully.

Mr. PURTELL. To repeat, I am neither expressing approval nor disapproval of the proposed legislation, but inasmuch as it involves an expenditure of approximately \$123 million, I feel that it is not a proper subject for consideration on the call of the calendar. That is the only reason for my objection at this time. The bill can be taken up on motion. At that time I shall offer no objection.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I should like to ask my able friend from Connecticut how he suggests the bill be handled in the future?

Mr. PURTELL. I object only because I feel that the bill, involving an expenditure of \$123 million, is not proper Consent Calendar business. I suggest to the Senator that the bill be taken up on motion later, at which time the Senator from Connecticut will offer no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

The bill (S. 2573) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the pending bill would prevent rice producers from receiving more than one allotment on the basis of the same production and allotment history.

Rice allotments are apportioned on the basis of production and allotment history. In some States they are apportioned on the basis of the history of the producer, and in other States on the basis of the history of the farm. As now worded, the law could be construed to require such history to be counted in the State in which it accrued, and also in any other State in which allotments are made on a producer history basis. This bill would make the law incapable of such a construction and prevent producer history from counting toward more than one allotment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the committee report be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 1093) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would prevent rice production or allotment history from being used in computing allotments in any State other than the State in which it was earned. In some States rice acreage allotments are based on past production and past allotments of the producers (rather than the farms). In those States there is some question as to whether producers operating in more than one State should receive credit for past production and allotments in other States, thereby receiving

double credit for such history. The bill would clarify this situation, and prevent this manifestly unfair result by crediting such history only toward allotments in the State where it was earned.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1955.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 2573 to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

This bill would amend section 353 (b) of the act to provide that in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers would be used in determining such allotments.

We favor the enactment of this bill.

The wording of the present provisions of law permits an interpretation that in any State where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis past plantings of rice by the producer and acreage allotments previously established for the producer in any State must be considered in determining such allotments. This means for example, that a farmer who operates a farm in a State where rice allotments are determined on a farm basis and who has produced rice in such State during the base period could obtain a farm in another State in which rice allotments are established on a producer basis and secure an allotment for such farm by virtue of being permitted under the law, as now worded, to use the same rice history in both States.

S. 2573 would clarify the language of the law so as not to permit the duplicate use of individual producer's rice history in determination of farm allotments and thus contribute to a more effective and equitable administration of the production adjustment program for rice.

It is anticipated there would be no additional expense, program or administrative-wise, in the passage of this bill.

Due to your urgent request there was insufficient time to obtain Bureau of Budget clearance.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Under Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting in the first sentence thereof the words "in the State" immediately following the words "on the basis of past production of rice" and immediately following the words "taking into consideration the acreage allotments previously established."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

The bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1956, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Over. The bill is hardly calendar material.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 12, 1914

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of Calendar No. 712, H. R. 3338, in connection with which I had filed objections on the last call of the calendar and again today, so that I might work out with members of the committee some appropriate amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3338) to amend section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have worked out an amendment which I am advised is perfectly satisfactory to the committee. I understand from a spokesman for the committee that the committee is ready to accept the amendment. I send the amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out lines 5 and 6 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "is amended by striking out 'but no lease shall be for a longer period than 20 years', and inserting in lieu thereof 'but no lease of such railroad or railroads shall be for a longer period than 20 years and no other lease authorized in this act shall be for a longer period than 55 years'."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I inquire what the bill would do? What would be leased?

Mr. MORSE. The bill pertains to leasing properties along railroads for the development of business interests in the area affected. My only objection was to including in the bill leases of a railroad itself for the extended period of time provided.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the property under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department?

Mr. MORSE. It is.

Mr. AIKEN. It does not affect any property under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, for example?

Mr. MORSE. It does not. It affects land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

I should like to read a telegram, which is typical of other telegrams I have received. It explains the situation I objected to on the last call of the calendar. The committee considered my amendment in the light of such representations. I read the typical telegram:

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, July 16, 1955.
Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urgently request you reconsider objections to H. R. 3338 expressed on floor, Monday past. The feature of this bill enabling extension of existing leases to enable small-business man to obtain financing to further the economy and industry of the Alaska Railroad railbelt is vitally important to several hundred pio-

neer Alaska businessmen. We are disinterested in any legislation pertaining to leasing the railroad itself. Have asked Senator JACKSON and Delegate BARTLETT to contact you on this matter as they have been instrumental in furthering this legislation we need so urgently. Would suggest amending language to eliminate railroad itself. Air-mail letter follows. Urgently please that you give full consideration to our needs this session.

DENALI CONSTRUCTION CO.,
E. H. ELWIN.

We have received the letter referred to in the telegram, and all the correspondence on the subject has been filed with the committee. All that the bill would do would be to authorize the Department of the Interior to lease the land for a period of time necessary in order to get the leases financed, and that requires the longer lease.

Mr. AIKEN. I assume the Senator has gone into the situation and is satisfied that everything is all right? I asked my question merely because the title of the bill referred to a previous act by number.

Mr. MORSE. I am glad the Senator asked the question. It helps to clarify the record.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, the supporting evidence which was considered by me in offering the amendment.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, July 16, 1955.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Request your support of land leasing provisions of House bill 3338. We are in total sympathy with your remarks in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 11 concerning this bill. However, failure to enact land leasing provisions will stymie much needed improvement and construction by present leaseholders. Thanking you for your utmost consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,
R. E. McFARLAND,
Anchorage Building Trades Council.

ANCHORAGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Anchorage, Alaska, July 15, 1955.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce would like to ask your aid and support for passage of H. R. 3338 allowing leasing of Alaska Railroad property for 50 years in the terminal reserve. Today this growing community is seriously short of industrial land and most all of the desirable sites are within the present railroad reserve for new development. As it now stands the present leasing arrangements will not allow sufficient time to permit our banks to make loans for the development of new facilities in this reserve. We believe that you can understand that this is a major handicap to our entire development picture.

We understand that you raised certain questions as to the effect that this measure would have on leasing the entire Alaska Railroad for 50 years. Actually when local interests first approached the Department of the Interior the intent was and still is to enact this legislation to apply to various industrial and commercial tracts of land now held by the Alaska Railroad.

The Anchorage chamber sincerely hopes that this problem can be resolved at the earliest possible date and that passage of H. R. 3338 will be accomplished in this session. We wish to assure you that favorable consideration of this measure will be of the greatest benefit to the development of this entire rail belt area.

Respectfully yours,
ANCHORAGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
GEORGE D. JACKSON, President.

DENALI CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.,
Anchorage, Alaska, July 15, 1955.
Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: In confirmation of my telegram this date regarding H. R. 3338, I would like to take this opportunity to provide a résumé of the circumstances and situation causing our interest and concern in this legislation.

Some forty-odd years ago, when the construction of the Alaska Railroad was authorized, the Alaska Engineering Commission, and/or succeeding authorities, withdrew and reserved to the future railroad, a considerable amount, in fact practically everything worthwhile, of lands adjacent to the terminal facilities for future development of industrial and commercial facilities which would in turn, develop traffic and revenue for the railroad. A very small portion of this reserve was developed, or even platted, until 1950 and 1951, at which the institution of large Federal and military programs developed the need for warehouse and commercial buildings. In 1951, the majority of this land was leased by private business for the future construction of spurs, storage yards, warehouses, and commercial facilities. These leases, under the authority of section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914, were for the maximum period of 20 years. During the existence of the RFC, there was an opportunity for limited financing of buildings and improvements, however the economic demand for such development was small and little improvement resulted. Currently, with the local economy expanding, and the opportunity for increasing wholesale and retail merchandising, the necessary and desired improvement of these leased lands is stalemated to a large degree, due to the fact that national banking laws prevent the loan of funds for improvements on leased lands unless the lease shall extend for a period in excess of 50 years. Thus the several hundred pioneer businessmen in the railbelt area, most of them in the "small-business man" category, are currently caught in the discrepancy between two Federal regulations, i. e., the lease limitation of 20 years imposed by the Interior Department and the borrowing restrictions imposed on national banks, to which category all of our railbelt banks belong. It was in the interest of eliminating this state of conditions that brought about the sponsorship and interest in the enabling legislation sought via H. R. 3338. The fact that this legislation as written would enable the leasing of the railroad itself is incidental to our purpose and of no interest as such, therefore it is hoped that amendatory language will fulfill your objections and allow the passage of this legislation for the primary and fundamental purpose.

We, as a small Alaskan corporation, are several-fold interested in this enabling legislation. As a leaseholder in the Anchorage Terminal Reserve since 1951, have invested approximately \$200,000 of our own funds in physical improvements, which needless to say, has depleted our working capital. We need additional physical improvements to further our business, but are stymied in so doing, until such time as profits after taxes will permit. The current investment in fixed plant is worthless as collateral under the present regulations.

July 27, 1955

15. **MARKETING.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1757, providing penalties for violations of grade marking standards of products in interstate commerce under the Agricultural Marketing Act (H. Rept. 1468) (p. 10133).
16. **EXTENSION WORK.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 2098, authorizing appropriations to be used for agricultural extension work for special circumstances in regard to low-income farmers (H. Rept. 1409) (p. 10134).
17. **RICE.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7367, providing that the 1956 national acreage allotment on rice shall be established which is less than 85% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year (H. Rept. 1462) (p. 10133).
18. **FARM LABOR.** Received the conference report on H. R. 3822, which provides a $3\frac{1}{2}$ year extension (until June 30, 1959) of the Mexican farm-labor program, relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended, and specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, and then post publicly the number of workers to be imported (H. Rept. 1499) (pp. 10090-1).
19. **COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.** Received the conference report on H. R. 2851, authorizing the distribution of agricultural commodities owned by the CCC to persons in need in areas of acute distress (H. Rept. 1450) (p. 10091). The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, until June 30, 1957, upon request of a State Governor, to distribute to a central point in the State concerned, wheat flour and corn meal owned by the CCC using Sec. 32 funds limited to \$15 million a year.
20. **WATER RESOURCES.** Received the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (H. Rept. 1447) (p. 10089).
21. **ROADS.** Rejected, by a vote of 123 to 292, H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill (pp. 10091-10122). The House had previously rejected a motion to recommit the bill by a vote of 193 to 221. The Dondero substitute, to enact the President's road program, was rejected by a vote of 178 to 184. During the debate on the bill, Rep. Gavin criticized the farm leaders of the House on their concept of "fiscal responsibility" in regard to farm subsidies and price supports. Rep. Jones, Ala., offered an amendment which was accepted, preventing the use of highway construction funds to reimburse utilities for relocation of their lines when in conflict with the construction program; and during debate on this amendment there was discussion of the extent to which it would have benefited REA cooperatives.
22. **FOREIGN AID.** Received the conference report on H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1501) (pp. 10122-3).
23. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7470, to amend the Defense Production Act (p. 10124).
24. **FARM-CITY WEEK.** A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. J. Res. 317, designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week (p. D796).

25. SURPLUS GRAINS. Rep. Reuss criticized the Interior Department for allegedly "winking at duck-baiting violations," and suggested that deteriorated surplus grains owned by the CCC should be used for wildlife feeding purposes (pp. 10128-9).
26. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments the following bills: H. R. 7618, to amend Sec. 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 1473); and S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (H. Rept. 1498) (pp. 10133-4).
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 3255, to amend the Classification Act of 1949, to prevent loss of salary after an employee has held a position for more than 2 years (p. D796).
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced the appointment of the following investigative subcommittees under authority of H. Res. 304: Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management (Rep. Davis, Ga., Chairman), and Subcommittee on Civil Service Commission and Personnel Programs (Rep. Morrison, Chairman) (p. D796).
- A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported to the full committee claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation (p. D796).
27. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6182, to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments (H. Rept. 1453) (p. 10132).
- The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7227, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, and to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law (H. Rept. 1455) (p. 10133).
28. MINIMUM WAGE. The conferees on S. 2168, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase to \$1 of the minimum wage provisions, agreed to file a conference report (p. D797).
29. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7195, to provide for the reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas to the former owners (H. Rept. 1461) (p. 10133).
- The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects (H. Rept. 1502) (p. 10134).
- The Aspinall subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 4719, to authorize construction and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam (p. D795).
30. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material upon public lands of the U. S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal (H. Rept. 1478) (p. 10133).
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled consideration of H. R. 6455, the natural gas bill, for July 28. When questioned about House adjournment, the Majority Leader replied, "I would say we can reasonably expect to do so (adjourn) by next Tuesday or Wednesday. That would be my best guess." (p. 10124.)

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON PROJECTS FOR THE CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

JULY 27, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ENGLE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3990]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Language in the House-passed bill would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation for carrying out the purposes of the bill be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. The Senate deleted this language on the basis that it was not in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds and that it would create a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the investigations program because the investigations work would have to be done during a short season with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of the season. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate amendment deleting this language.

With respect to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall immediately," used in connection with the transmittal of the reports resulting from the investigations to the Congress, it is pointed out that the purpose of the language in the bill is to make it mandatory that the reports be submitted to the Congress. The amendment recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would make it optional on the part of the Department of the Interior as to whether the reports would be submitted. The committee understands the procedure established by Executive Order 9384 whereby all Departments and establishments of the executive branch are required to submit project proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance prior to transmittal to the Congress and does not consider that the wording of the bill adversely affects this procedure or prevents ample opportunity for the Bureau of the Budget to review and analyze the project reports prior to such transmittal. The committee understands the language of the bill to mean that the reports shall be submitted to the Congress immediately following the completion of the established executive branch procedures for the review and clearance of project reports.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Page 2, line 9, strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five."

Page 4, line 6, after "Notwithstanding" insert "the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 19, approved March 31, 1955, and notwithstanding."

(4) Page 4, line 8, strike out "that" and insert "the latter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2728) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON and TABER; and on chapter I, Messrs. WHITTEN, MARSHALL, and H. CARL ANDERSEN; on chapter II, Messrs. PRESTON, THOMAS, and BOW; on chapter III, Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, and FORD; on chapter IV, Messrs. PASSMAN, GARY, and WIGGLESWORTH; on chapter V, Messrs. ANDREWS, MAHON, and FENTON; on chapter VI, Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, and PHILLIPS; on chapter VII, Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, and JENSEN; on chapter VIII, Messrs. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, and HAND; on chapter IX, Messrs. RABAUT, KIRWAN, and DAVIS of Wisconsin; on chapter X, Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, and COUDERT; on chapter XI, Messrs. GARY, PASSMAN, and CANFIELD; on chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, Messrs. RABAUT, NORRELL, and HORAN.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN STEWART BRAGDON

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7628) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the White House office of Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62), or any other provision of law, Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, may be appointed to and accept and hold a civilian position in the White House office.

SEC. 2. Major General Bragdon's appointment to, and acceptance and holding of, a civilian position in the White House office

shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold as a retired officer in the United States Army, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade: *Provided, however,* That during his incumbency in a civilian position in the White House office he shall receive the compensation appertaining to such position in lieu of the retired pay to which he is entitled as a retired officer of the Army: *Provided further,* That upon the termination of such civilian employment the payment of his retired pay shall be resumed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE submitted to the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1447)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
BARRY GOLDWATER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Language in the House-passed bill would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation for carrying out the purposes of the bill be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. The Senate deleted this language on the basis that it was not in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds and that it would create a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the investigations program because the investigations work would have to be done during a short season with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of the season. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate amendment deleting this language.

With respect to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall immediately," used in connection with the transmittal of the reports resulting from the investigations to the Congress, it is pointed out that the purpose of the language in the bill is to make it mandatory that the reports be submitted to the Congress. The amendment recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would make it optional on the part of the Department of the Interior as to whether the reports would be submitted. The committee understands the procedure established by Executive Order 9384 whereby all Departments and establishments of the executive branch are required to submit project proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance prior to transmittal to the Congress and does not consider that the wording of the bill adversely affects this procedure or prevents ample opportunity for the Bureau of the Budget to review and analyze the project reports prior to such transmittal. The committee understands the language of the bill to mean that the reports shall be submitted to the Congress immediately following the completion of the established executive branch procedures for the review and clearance of project reports.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAM

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, in the almost 20 years of the existence of the social-security program we can be proud of the many security benefits we have extended to the citizens of our country. One group of deserving workers we have included is the State and municipal employee. No more loyal group of citizens can be found anywhere, yet for years they were without the benefit of this security. They were in an unfortunate position with no type of retirement provided and with a limited salary that did not permit a program of their own. It was my happy privilege to work with other Members of Congress in successfully including this category of workers under the social-security law in the 81st Congress.

During the 84th Congress we have amended the social-security law to continue benefits to permanently and totally disabled children after they have reached the age of 18; extended coverage to certain professional groups and others not heretofore covered; lowered the retirement age of women from 65 to 62, bringing immediate benefits to 800,000 additional women; provided disability insurance benefits to some 250,000 permanently and totally disabled workers aged 50 or over. I am very happy this has been done, but I feel this Congress still has unfinished business and has not extended benefits far enough to the American people who want this protection.

The social-security program has been accepted by both major political parties. It has been tried and proved to be an effective weapon against family insecurity. It is the cornerstone for security and happiness for the disabled and aged in our American society. This program

covers a great percentage of wage earners and self-employed, but it has not gone far enough. We have the sad plight of many of our older citizens who want to work and supplement their social-security payments, but under the existing law their benefits are curtailed if they earn more than \$1,200 a year. Such a provision has encouraged idleness and lowered the level of subsistence. It removes from our industrial field many able bodied and needed intelligent workers. It also discriminates against persons who do not have incomes other than from their source of earnings. Many persons 65 years of age and older whose income is limited do not receive payments sufficient to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living. Many are destitute and badly in need of help.

We should extend the old-age and survivors benefits to permit beneficiaries to earn up to \$2,400 a year without curtailment of payments. We should extend benefits under the old-age assistance program to permit recipients to earn a reasonable amount regularly to supplement the payments received so they can maintain themselves on a healthful living level.

Since coming to Congress I have advocated the lowering of the age limit of recipients to 60 years. My bill, H. R. 194, now pending in committee, reduces from 65 to 60 the age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable. I also would like to see this law amended so that when a man retires, his wife automatically becomes eligible at the same time to draw her beneficiary benefits. Under the present law, when a family head suddenly finds his income stopped, it is necessary for the entire family to adjust its living standard downward to come within the amount of his retirement benefits. If the wife's benefits start at the same time as her husband's, it would permit them to continue living as a family and continue to meet their family obligations.

At the end of another history-making session of the United States Congress, we are reminded once again of the magnificent heritage bequeathed to each of us by the divinely inspired wisdom and courage of the forefathers of our country. The unity of the free world is built in a major way around whatever unity in mind, purpose and progress there exists in the hearts of men. Therefore, I state again, this Congress has unfinished business, a long way to go, and many improvements to make.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the St. Louis project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BROWNSON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 26, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 131]

Anfuso	Gwinn	Perkins
Boykin	Hardy	Powell
Buchanan	Hillings	Radwan
Celler	Kearney	Reese, Tenn.
Chlperfield	Kilburn	Reed, N. Y.
Dingell	Krueger	Rivers
Eberharter	Macdonald	Shelley
Gray	Mumma	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 414 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on page D-786 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 26, my name is listed as among the proponents who testified on the natural-gas bill. I ask that my name be deleted from that list of proponents and be placed among the list of opponents of the measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1449)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
G. M. GRANT,
E. C. GATHINGS,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
WILLIAM S. HILL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing positions of the two Houses on H. R. 3822, as originally passed by the House and as amended by the Senate, to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The only amendment made by the Senate was to change the period of extension of the act from the 3½ years provided in the House bill to 1½ years. The Senate committee did not hold hearings on the bill but indicated in its report that its action in reducing the period of extension was taken as the result of a statement made to the committee by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and for the purpose of providing congressional review of the legislation at an earlier date. It was the Commissioner's contention that some employers have not been paying the full wage required under the contract of employment and that the Immigration and Naturalization Service should have authority to check on contract compliance.

Although the Department of Justice was invited by the House committee to appear on this legislation and a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service did, in fact, testify at the hearings, no evidence of the type described in the Senate report was presented to the House committee. On the contrary, the representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service strongly endorsed the present program and apparently favored indefinite extension of the act.

The matter of compliance with the work contract is fully covered by the international agreement entered into by the United States and Mexico, and a specific procedure is provided to assure that the worker will be paid in accordance with the contract of employment. The Mexican consulate and representatives of the United States Department of Labor are given full authority to see that the contract provisions are carried out. To give the Immigration and Naturalization Service similar authority would necessitate a revision in the international agreement, create dual jurisdiction among Federal agencies and confusion of administration, and would necessarily increase the cost of the program without any corresponding benefits.

Both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor have duties and responsibilities in connection with the entry of Mexican nationals into the

July 29-30, 1955

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington charged "political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri", and Sen. Humphrey joined him in the statement (pp. 10519-29).
14. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Duff urged water-pollution control as a means of conserving water (pp. 10529-30).
15. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 5168, the FCA bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 10546).

HOUSE - July 29

16. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on H. R. 7278 (pp. 10460-4). Attached to this Digest is a statement showing actions on the USDA items in this bill.
17. HOUSING. Passed, 396 to 3, S. 2126, the housing bill, with an amendment by Rep. Wolcott in the nature of a substitute (pp. 10444-43). The Wolcott amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 188, does not include the provision for continuation of the farm housing program which has been authorized for administration by this Department. House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10443, 10505).
18. SUGAR. Agreed to a resolution/^{to} provide for debate on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act (pp. 10445-6).
19. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Began debate on H. R. 7470, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 10445-50).
20. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3822, which provides for a 3½ year extension (until June 30, 1959) of the Mexican farm-labor program, relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended, and specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, then post publicly the number of workers to be imported (p. 10401). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2851, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, until June 30, 1957, upon request of a State Governor, to distribute to the State wheat flour and corn meal owned by CCC using Sec. 32 funds limited to \$15 million a year (p. 10402). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. PERSONNEL. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4048, making recommendations to the States for legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel to vote (pp. 10444-5).
23. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska (pp. 10394-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7618, to increase annuities of retired employees by 12% on the first \$1,500 and 8% thereafter up to \$4,000, with a gradual reduction in the increases until they end on Dec. 31, 1957 (pp. 10395-6).
25. WATER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 2660, consenting to a compact among Ark.,

- Tex.,
La., and Okla. regarding Red River basin waters (p. 10395).
The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6256, consenting to a compact of Kans. and Okla. regarding Arkansas River Basin waters (H. Rept. 1592)(p. 10466).
26. RECLAMATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects, etc. (p. 10395). Senate conferees were appointed July 28.
Rep. Pfost spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon project (p. 10402).
Received from the Interior Department a report on the Ventura project, Calif. (H. Doc. 222); to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10465).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 180, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (H. Rept. 1582)(p. 10466).
27. SURPLUS PROPERTY; CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed as reported H. R. 7227, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes (pp. 10396-7).
28. PROPERTY; TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6182, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to make temporary provision for payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government departments (pp. 10397-401).
29. FARM-CITY WEEK. Rep. Ashmore requested consideration of H. J. Res. 317, to provide for Farm-City Week, but Rep. King, Pa., objected (p. 10404).
30. PUBLIC LANDS; MINING. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (pp. 10445, 10530).
31. REORGANIZATION; PAPERWORK. Rep. Holifield criticized the Hoover Commission procedure in connection with the study on paperwork (pp. 10457-9).
32. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 756, to authorize the appropriation of accumulated receipt in the Federal-aid wildlife-restoration fund (H. Rept. 1756)(p. 10466).
33. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas (H. Rept. 1587)(p. 10466).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 29

34. SUGAR. Rep. Utt inserted the testimony of Oscar L. Chapman on the sugar bill (pp. A5612-14).
35. TOBACCO. Rep. Lankford inserted an editorial favoring purchase of Swiss products so as to enable the Swiss to purchase American tobacco (p. A5614).
36. PERSONNEL. Rep. Hoffman inserted a Saturday Evening Post article, "Loyalty Boards Can Err, but We Still Need Them"(p. A5622).
37. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Democratic Digest article charging "pledges and hedges" regarding the farm program by the administration (pp. A5624-5).

H. R. 6595 reopens cases involving persons dying after November 11, 1935, the date of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Helvering against St. Louis Union Trust Co.* and before January 30, 1940, the date of the Supreme Court decision in *Helvering against Hallock*. The bill would permit a refund or credit otherwise prevented on October 25, 1949, by any law or rule of law other than a closing agreement or compromise settlement if a claim is filed within 1 year from the date of the enactment of the bill. In essence, the bill will authorize refund to estates of decedents who, because of the date of their death, could not protect themselves against the unanticipated effects of the *Church and Spiegel* cases.

This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6595 provides that in the case of certain transfers of property described in the Technical Changes Act of 1949 by persons who died after November 11, 1935, and before January 30, 1940, refund or credit of any overpayment of estate tax may be made if it was presented in 1949 by any law or rule of law—other than a closing agreement or compromise—and if a claim is filed within 1 year from the date of enactment of this bill. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

TECHNICAL CHANGES ACT OF 1953

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7012) to amend section 209 (a) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 209 (a) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953 is hereby amended by striking out the date "January 10, 1941," and inserting in lieu thereof the date "February 10, 1939": *Provided*, That in the case of the estate of any decedent dying after February 10, 1939, and before January 11, 1941, the decedent shall be deemed to possess incidents of ownership in any policy of insurance wherein he had a reversionary interest which, at the date of his death, had a value exceeding 5 percent of the value of the policy and which arose by the express terms of the policy or other instrument and not by operation of law.

(b) If refund or credit of any overpayment resulting from the application of subsection (a) is prevented on the date of the enactment of this act, or within 1 year from such date, by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than section 7121 or section 7122 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding provisions of prior law, relating to closing agreements and compromises), refund or credit of such overpayment may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act. No interest shall be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from the application of subsection (a)

with respect to any payment made prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, prior to January 10, 1941, life insurance was taxed in the gross estate of a decedent only if he possessed an "incident of ownership" in the policy at the time of his death. However, on that date the Treasury issued a decision which for the first time imposed a "premium payment" test. In the Revenue Act of 1942 this test was limited to premiums paid after January 10, 1941, if the decedent possessed no "incident of ownership" in the policy after that date. Later the Revenue Act of 1950 provided that the term "incident of ownership" as used in the act should not include a reversionary interest which at the time of the death of the decedent did not exceed 5 percent of the policy or one which arose only by operation of law. The Technical Changes Act of 1953 further extended the application of these rules to decedents who died after the announcement of the Treasury's ruling of January 10, 1941, and before the date of enactment of the 1942 act.

It is the belief of the Committee on Ways and Means that the treatment granted by these acts should be further extended to the estates of persons dying between February 10, 1939, the effective date of the 1939 code, and January 11, 1941, the date to which the Technical Changes Act of 1953, has already extended this treatment. Accordingly, H. R. 7012 extends relief in such cases.

This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7012 applies the same incidents of ownership test for determining whether insurance on the life of any decedent who died between February 10, 1939, and January 11, 1941, is to be included in his gross estate for estate-tax purposes as applies in the case of a decedent who died after January 11, 1941. In such cases, insurance on the life of a decedent payable to beneficiaries other than the executor is not included in the gross estate of the decedent if the only incidents of ownership in the policy he possessed at the time of his death were reversionary interests not in excess of 5 percent of the value of the policy. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1939

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7054) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against the estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subpart I of part II of subchapter A of chapter 3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to computation of estate tax) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 814. Credit for tax on certain prior transfers.

"(a) General rule: If the executor so elects, the tax imposed by sections 810 and 935 in the case of a decedent dying after December 31, 1951, shall be credited with all or a part of the amount of the Federal estate tax paid with respect to the transfer of property (including property passing as a result of the exercise or nonexercise of a power of appointment) to the decedent by or from a person (herein designated as a 'transferor') who died within 6 months before the decedent's death. The credit shall be the amount determined under subsections (b) and (c).

"(b) Computation of credit: Subject to the limitation prescribed in subsection (c), the credit provided by this section shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the estate tax paid (adjusted as indicated hereinafter) with respect to the estate of the transferor as the value of the property transferred bears to the net estate of the transferor (determined for purposes of the estate tax) decreased by any death taxes paid with respect to such estate and increased by the exemption provided for by section 935 (c) in determining the net estate of the transferor for purposes of the estate tax. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the estate tax paid shall be the Federal estate tax period increased by any credits allowed against such estate tax under sections 813 (a) and 936 (b) on account of gift tax, and for any credits allowed against such estate tax under this section on account of prior transfers where the transferor acquired property from a person who died within 6 months before the death of the decedent.

"(c) Limitation on credit:

"(1) In general: The credit provided in this section shall not exceed the amount by which—

"(A) the estate tax imposed by sections 810 and 935 (after deducting the credits for State death taxes, gift tax, and foreign death taxes provided for in sections 810, 813, and 936) computed without regard to this section, exceeds

"(B) such tax computed by excluding from the decedent's gross estate the value of such property transferred and, if applicable, by making the adjustment hereinafter indicated.

If any deduction is otherwise allowable under section 812 (d) (relating to charitable deduction) then, for the purpose of the computation indicated in subparagraph (B), the amount of such deduction shall be reduced by that part of such deduction which the value of such property transferred bears to the decedent's entire gross estate reduced by the deductions allowed under section 812 (b) (relating to deduction for expenses, losses, etc.). For purposes of this section, the value of such property transferred shall be the value as provided for in subsection (d) of this section.

"(2) Two or more transferors: If the credit provided in this section relates to property received from two or more transferors, the limitation provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be computed by aggregating the value of the property so transferred to the decedent. The aggregate limitation so determined shall be apportioned in accordance with the value of the property transferred to the decedent by each transferor.

"(d) Valuation of property transferred: The value of property transferred to the decedent shall be the value used for the pur-

pose of determining the Federal estate tax liability of the estate of the transferor but—

"(1) there shall be taken into account the effect of the tax imposed by sections 810 and 935, or any estate, succession, legacy, or inheritance tax, on the net value to the decedent of such property;

"(2) where such property is encumbered in any manner, or where the decedent incurs any obligation imposed by the transferor with respect to such property, such encumbrance or obligation shall be taken into account in the same manner as if the amount of a gift to the decedent of such property was being determined; and

"(3) if the decedent was the spouse of the transferor at the time of the transferor's death, the net value of the property transferred to the decedent shall be reduced by the amount allowed under section 812 (e) (relating to marital deductions) as a deduction from the gross estate of the transferor.

"(e) Property defined: For purposes of this section, the term 'property' includes any beneficial interest in property, including a general power of appointment (as defined in section 811 (f)).

"(f) Denial of deduction for property previously taxed: If the executor elects the credit provided by this section, the deduction provided by section 812 (c) shall not be allowed."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall apply with respect to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1951, and on or before August 16, 1954 (the date of the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after "decedent", insert "(but only if the decedent was a citizen or resident of the United States at the time of his death)."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "estate tax" and insert "tax imposed by section 935."

Page 5, strike out lines 15 to 19, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 2. No interest shall be allowed or paid on any overpayment resulting from the amendment made by the first section of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, section 812 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 provided that the value of any property previously taxed either as a gift or in the gross estate of a person dying within 5 years prior to the death of the decedent could be taken as a deduction from the gross estate of the decedent for estate-tax purposes. As a result of general dissatisfaction with the operation of that deduction, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 treated the problem differently by allowing a credit against the estate tax imposed upon the decedent of all or a portion of any estate tax previously paid with respect to property transferred to the decedent within 10 years prior to his death.

It is the belief of the Committee on Ways and Means that this treatment should be applied to certain hardship cases arising under the 1939 Code. For example, cases where a husband and wife have died within a short time of each other, and where most of the estate of the decedent first dying has passed to the other spouse. In such cases the 1939

Code denied the deduction for previously taxed property to property received from the decedent's spouse. Therefore, to the extent that the property passing to the spouse exceeded the amount which could be taken as a marital deduction there resulted a substantial diminution of the estate by the successive levying of estate taxes within a brief period of time.

H. R. 7054 would give relief to these cases by making the credit granted by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 available in cases arising under the 1939 Code. The Committee on Ways and Means unanimously reported this bill.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7054 adds a new section 814 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 providing that an executor of an estate may elect to take a credit against the estate tax for the amount of tax paid on property passing to the decedent from a person who died within 6 months prior to decedent's death. Those who claim such a credit must forego any deduction for previously taxed property allowed by section 812 (c) of the 1939 code. This new election is to be available with respect to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1951, and before August 16, 1954. Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects a very severe hardship under the 1939 tax laws. The legislation was sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] who is to be congratulated on bringing the matter to the attention of our committee. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7364) relating to the application of the documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That effective as of January 1, 1955, section 4332 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemption from tax on sales or transfers of certificates of indebtedness) is hereby amended by relettering subsection (b) as subsection (c) and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) Certain installment obligations: The tax imposed by section 4331 shall not apply to any instrument under the terms of which the obligee is requested to make payment therefor in installments and is not permitted to make in any year a payment of more than 20 percent of the cash amount to which entitled upon maturity of the instrument."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "Certain Installment Obligations" and insert "Installment Purchase of Obligations."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "requested" and insert "required."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill relating to the application of the documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain obligations paid for in installments."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, section 1801 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 imposed a tax upon the issuance of certain certificates of indebtedness. However, this tax was specifically inapplicable to any instrument with respect to which the obligee was required to make payments in installments and was not permitted to make in any year a payment of more than 20 percent of the cash amount to which the obligee was entitled upon maturity of the instrument. Section 3481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 imposed a documentary stamp tax upon the transfer of instruments subject to the stamp tax at the time of their issuance.

As a result of a mistake, section 4331 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which imposes the stamp tax on transfer of certificates of indebtedness imposes the tax on any certificate of indebtedness issued by a corporation rather than on instruments subject to tax on issuance, thereby omitting the exemption applicable to certificates of indebtedness payable in installments as described above. H. R. 7364 corrects this mistake.

This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7364 simply corrects an omission in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the application of the documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 27, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R.

3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 27, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASING OF RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 34) to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 28, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON APPORTIONMENT OF THE WATERS OF THE RED RIVER

The ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2260) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the interests of such States in the development of the water resources of the Red River and its tributaries, and providing for an equitable apportionment among them of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries, and for matters incident thereto, upon the condition that one qualified person appointed by the President of the United States shall participate in such negotiations as chairman, without vote, representing the United States, and shall make a report to the President of the United States and the

Congress of the proceedings and of any compact entered into. Such compact shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the legislatures of each of the respective States, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 5, 6, and 7, strike out the words "relating to the interests of such States in the development of the water resources of the Red River and its tributaries, and."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "and for matters incident thereto."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for the apportionment of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am supporting this compact legislation on Red River because the time has come when it is necessary. The increasing population in the Southwest has stepped up the consumption of water in this part of the United States. This water is being used in increasing quantities by the cities, towns, and villages throughout this great area of the country. During the last 12 months rainfall has been much less than normal, and the need of water for irrigation purposes and for the crops has been much more than usual. Those who have made a study of the situation feel that the time has come to take some mutual steps to properly use the waters of this stream.

I have been guided in my decision on this matter by engineers who have made a study of the local water conditions. Under this enabling act, engineers from my own State will go to work with those of other States to form an agreement which will be mutually satisfactory to each of the States involved. At a later date we will have an opportunity of studying the work accomplished and judging for ourselves as to how close we have come to our objectives.

FEDERAL COOPERATION IN NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5881) to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Cali-

fornia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ASPINALL, O'BRIEN of New York, MILLER of Nebraska, and SAYLOR.

TO AMEND CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the report of the committee is unanimous, and has the approval of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking Republican member?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct. It is a unanimous report of the entire committee; also, it is not objected to by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that this is the bill which provides for an increase in pensions of retired civil-service employees; is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This is the bill to provide an increase in the annuities of retired employees.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the chairman and the members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for bringing this bill before us, prior to adjournment, so that we may pass it and put it into effect.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there a provision in this bill in behalf of survivors of annuitants?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; this bill gives an increase to retired employees of 12 percent on the first \$1,500 and 8 percent thereafter, up to \$4,000.

Mr. CANFIELD. There is nothing provided for survivors?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; that is not included.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say at this time that I want to express my appreciation to the committee of their efforts to look after our retired people. I commend the chairman and the committee for bringing out this legislation, even at this late date.

Mr. WIER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the bill, but does this bill have application only to retired employees?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. It applies also to employees that retire through December 31, 1957. It provides first 12 percent, and then it graduates 1 percent less in each 6-month period until December 31, 1957.

Mr. WIER. I was concerned that other employees might be included in

this bill, but it applies only to retirement, fine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amended

ed by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of the annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	The total increase in annuity may not exceed—
Aug. 20, 1950, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....	\$360.
July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....	\$300.
Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....	\$240.
July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....	\$180.
Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....	\$120.
July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....	\$60.

"The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the percent provided in subsection

(d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "section", strike out "7" and insert "8."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "schedule:" and the accompanying table and insert the following:

"Schedule:

If annuity commences between	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1950, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this act, to \$4,000.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. GROSS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PURPOSES

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Government Operations, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7227) to amend further the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law, and for other purposes.

I may say that this bill was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Government Operations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this is the measure our committee reported unanimously.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill which gives certain rights to the civil defense agencies to take over property?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. This is the bill which enables the Federal and State civil defense agencies to utilize property declared surplus by the Federal Government.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I will certainly not object. I congratulate the gentleman from Texas and the whole committee on getting this bill through.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (1) of section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "Under such regulations as he may

prescribe, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion to donate for educational purposes, for civil defense purposes or public health purposes, including research, in any State without cost (except for costs of care and handling) such equipment, materials, books, or other supplies whether or not capitalized in a working-capital or similar fund under the control of any executive agency as shall have been determined to be surplus property and which shall have been determined under paragraphs (2), (3), or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection to be unable and necessary for educational purposes, for civil defense purposes or public health purposes, including research. In determining whether or not property is to be donated under this subsection, no distinction shall be made between property capitalized in a working-capital fund established pursuant to section 405 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, or any similar fund, and any other property."

Sec. 2. The parenthetical expression appearing in paragraph (2) of section 203 (j) of said act is amended to read as follows: "(except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraph (3) or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection.)"

Sec. 3. That paragraph (3) of section 203 (j) of said act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) In the case of surplus property under the control of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense may determine whether such property is usable and necessary for educational activities that are of special interest to the armed services, such as maritime academies or military, naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard preparatory schools; or the Secretary of Defense may determine whether such property is usable and necessary for civil defense activities that are of special interest to the armed services such as State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law. If such Secretary shall determine that such property is usable and necessary for such purposes, he shall allocate it for transfer by the Administrator to such educational or civil defense activities. If he shall determine that such property is not usable and necessary for such purposes, it may be disposed of in accordance with paragraph (2) or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection."

Sec. 4. After the last paragraph of section 203 (j) of said act, insert the following new paragraph:

"(6) Determination whether such surplus property (except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraphs (2) or (3) of this subsection) is usable and necessary for civil defense purposes shall be made by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, who shall allocate such property on the basis of needs and utilization for transfer by the Administrator of General Services to civil defense organizations of the States, political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof which are established by or pursuant to State law, except that in any State where another agency is designated by State law for such purpose such transfer shall be made to said agency for such distribution within the State."

Sec. 5. Section 203 (k) of said act is amended as follows:

(a) By deleting the comma and the words "is authorized and directed" in the last line of subparagraph (2) (D) and by inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "or".

(b) By inserting the following new subparagraph after subparagraph (2) (D):

"(E) the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, in the case of property transferred pursuant to this act to civil defense or

Public Law 322 - 84th Congress
Chapter 682 - 1st Session
H. R. 3990

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 618.

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make investigations of projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska and to report thereon, with appropriate recommendations, from time to time, to the President and to the Congress.

Alaska.
Water re-
sources.

Reports.

SEC. 2. Prior to the transmission of any such report to the Congress, the Secretary shall transmit copies thereof for information and comment to the Governor of Alaska, or to such representative as may be named by him, and to the heads of interested Federal departments and agencies. The written views and recommendations of the aforementioned officials may be submitted to the Secretary within ninety days from the day of receipt of said proposed report. The Secretary shall immediately thereafter transmit to the Congress, with such comments and recommendations as he deems appropriate, his report, together with copies of the views and recommendations received from the aforementioned officials. The letter of transmittal and its attachments shall be printed as a House or Senate document.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than \$250,000 in any one fiscal year.

Appropriation.

Approved August 9, 1955.

